

AMERICAN

CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE: • WATER PUMPS
FEDERAL GRADING • WATER CONTROL

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DENVER

...The Place That's Going Places



Denver is one of the major livestock processing centers in the United States. During 1954, packing plants located at Denver processed 668,956 cattle. Denver's strategic location attracts all classes of buyers. Local packers and order buyers from distant packing centers fill their requirements at Denver. This strongly centered competition at Denver assures fair values and dependable daily outlet for all types and grades of livestock and makes Denver the logical place to market western livestock.

Go Places With The Livestock Market That's Going Places!

Ship 'Em All To Denver

THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY



FRANKLIN

How Stockmen are Cutting Losses from Shipping Fever!

"Shipping Fever" has many causes. Therefore no one control method fits every condition.

A number of products are helpful, including bacterins, sulphonamides, antibiotics and anti-serums. But the stockman's own handling of the calves counts about as much. Whatever lowers natural resistance must be avoided especially exhaustion, chilling and excessive dust. Here's our suggestions for cutting losses from Shipping Fever.

TO PRODUCERS OF CALVES:

Practice a program of prevention against the deadly Hemorrhagic Septicemia factor by vaccinating both spring and fall.

Give a dose of Franklin Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin along with the spring Blackleg shot. This builds resistance which is greatly strengthened by a "booster" shot about 10 days before weaning or shipping, thus giving strong protection for the time when it is most needed.

Calves not vaccinated in the spring should get two shots in the fall, 3 to 5 days apart, about two weeks before weaning or shipping.

Meanwhile, good management is needed to avoid any lowered condition of the calves that predisposes to Shipping Fever.

TO BUYERS OF CALVES:

Upon arrival, provide plenty of room with ample fresh water and small amounts of nourishing food. Avoid castration, dehorning or branding until calves have been rested and settled.

Watch closely for symptoms and be ready to apply prompt treatment. Separate sick animals, using catch pen and squeeze chute to minimize exertion during treatment.

Give Franklin Penicillin-Streptomycin and Franklin Tri-Sulfa simultaneously as one supplements the other for best results. Continue treatment for 24 hours after symptoms disappear to help avoid relapse. Give lots of clean fresh water, forcing if necessary to avoid dehydration.

It's a wise precaution to administer Penicillin to all calves upon arrival—also to feed FRANKLIN Rumen Activator as an aid in restoring normal bacteria.

Two Convenient Sources of Practical Help!

Nearly every town has a well informed Drug Store Franklin Dealer. They invite you to call and discuss the proper use of Franklin products for your needs. Free illustrated Franklin catalog at Dealers, or by mail.

Cut Shipping Fever Losses with These FRANKLIN Products

Franklin CORYNEBACTERIUM PASTURELLA BACTERIN contains killed cultures in ample proportions to provide strong protection against the Hemorrhagic Septicemia factor of Shipping Fever. Widely and effectively used for many years. 2cc and 5cc does.

Franklin TRI-SULFA Boluses or Solution contains three sulfas effective in control of pneumonia in calves and many other infections of livestock. Sulfas in combination supplement each other, adding to the effectiveness of each. High blood levels may be obtained quickly from the solution, and maintained by the boluses.

Franklin PENICILLIN is highly effective against many infectious organisms involving livestock, particularly pneumonia. The oil solution provides high, effective blood levels for a least 24 hours. The Aqueous solution works more quickly and is to be preferred in treatment of acute infections.

Franklin PENICILLIN-STREPTOMYCIN SOLUTION provides effective anti-bacterial action against a wide range of bacteria, particularly those involved in Shipping Fever. Each antibiotic supplements the other, increasing the effectiveness of each.

Franklin RUMEN ACTIVATOR replaces rumen bacteria that may have been destroyed during illness or treatment, thus aiding in better assimilation of feed, and rapid recovery.

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PRODUCER September, 1955

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TO THE
EDITOR

DRY—We are quite dry in this country and need some rain for the maize and to plant wheat.—Taylor Jones, Finney County, Kan.

TOO HOT—Weather has been back to 100° the past few days (Aug. 18) and the corn is beginning to show the heat. Some is burned so bad that a lot of people are getting ready to fill silos.—S. S. Barton, president Iowa Livestock Feeders Assn., Mediapolis, Ia.

WONDERFUL RAIN—I just want to report the condition of this part of the country now, as it has been dry so long here. It began to rain the 5th of August and has rained a little more than 3 inches here, and more in some places. It has sure changed the picture of everything lately; it looks fine now.—T. M. Curtis, Catron County, N. M.

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Membership dues in the American National Cattlemen's Association: 7 cents per head of cattle owned, \$10 minimum, annually.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The Lookout

Bumper feed crops are being harvested; the good conditions of most ranges and large numbers of meat animals on farms make a high volume of livestock production in the next year almost certain.

Another new record number of cattle will likely be fed, and increased hog production this fall has been indicated by farmers' farrowing plans to the USDA.

Strong demand will likely support prices of feeder cattle this fall. No more than moderate seasonal declines are likely and prices will average close to last fall.

Margins between prices of feeders and fed cattle are expected to be relatively narrow. As prices of feed will be lower, profits in feeding this coming season may be close to average.

Hog prices dropped sharply from their June high. Prices throughout the fall will be considerably below last fall and may reach their seasonal low late in the year.

Prices of lambs declined in late June and July, and in early August were about the same as a year before. Some further seasonal drop may occur, USDA believes.

The spring pig crop of 1956 is expected to be larger than that of this spring. However, due to lower prices of hogs this fall, the increase will probably be moderate.

Large output will exert pressure on prices of meat animals in the next year, and profit margins in livestock production will therefore continue generally rather narrow.

Production of all meat in 1955 is expected to be about 26.7 billion pounds—5 per cent more than last year's record. Consumption per person is forecast at 160 pounds—up 7 pounds from last year and the second highest since records began. All the increase from last year is in pork.

Feed grain price level has in general declined during recent months, reflecting seasonally lower prices for oats, barley and sorghum grains. The mid-July index of prices received by farmers was 7 per cent below a year earlier and the lowest since April of 1950.

The record supplies of feed grains in prospect for 1955-56 have been a major factor depressing feed grain prices this summer. With the big corn crop in prospect, corn prices are expected to decline further and feed grain prices this fall are likely to continue somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Mid-July average prices received by farmers for oats and barley were near the 1955 supports. The price of sorghum grains, which usually reaches its seasonal low in the fall, was still 18 cents per cwt. above the 1955 support. Prices of these three grains are lower than usual relative to corn this summer.

Growing conditions continued favorable for feed crops through early August over most of the country, practically assuring large production and record supplies of feed grains for the 1955-56 season. The total supply of all feed concentrates is now estimated at around 206 million tons—26 million more than the record supply of last year.

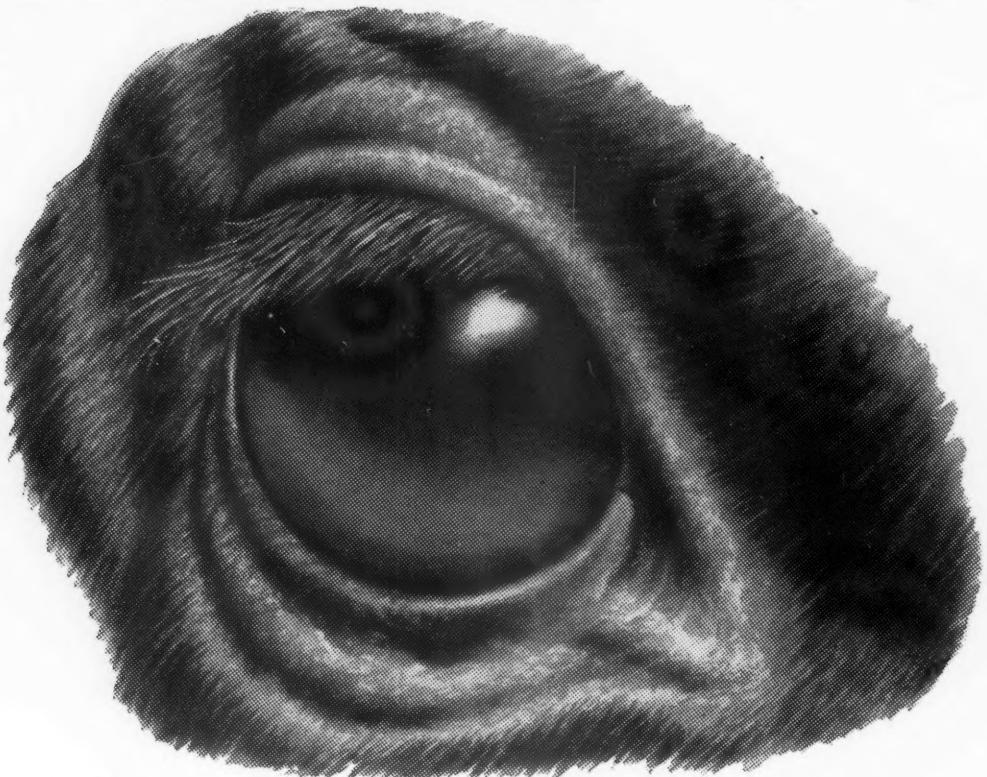
A record corn supply of over 4.5 billion bushels is in prospect, and record or near-record supplies of each of the other feed grains. A larger supply of high protein feeds is expected for the coming year, with soybean meal making up a larger than usual part of the total.

The August estimate for this year's production of feed grains is 140 million tons—the largest of record. This would be fully adequate to meet all 1955-56 requirements and leave a carryover at the close of the season well above the record of about 39 million tons at the beginning.

Economic activity expanded further in July from a record level in the second quarter. Industrial output and employment rose to new highs. Retail sales increased 2 per cent from June to a new high in July—9 percent above July of 1954. Although consumer incomes are rising, increased use of credit continues to support consumer buying of automobiles and other durable goods.

Business activity is expected to trend upward in coming months, but the rate of expansion may be slower than during the past six to nine months. Automobiles and residential building, which provided much of the recent expansion, have eased a little. However, consumer incomes are about 5 to 6 per cent above a year ago and are expected to rise further.

Angus cattle are not bothered with **CANCER EYE!**



The resistance of Angus to eye trouble means greater profits to stockmen. Cancer eye is unknown among Angus, and pinkeye is seldom a bother.

Cancer eye is costly

Have you ever had cancer eye (carcinoma) in your herd? If so, you realize that it is a *costly, dreadful disease*. U.S.D.A. scientists report that lack of protecting pigment, or coloring matter, in the eye membranes and skin surrounding the eye in light-skinned breeds makes these cattle more susceptible to cancer eye.

Unknown in Angus herds

A number of possible contributing causes have been suggested by the U.S.D.A., such as strong rays of sun, irritation of eyes by dust, sand, insects and other irritants . . . or the weakness may be inherited in some strains or breeds. However, black-skinned Angus, with *dark pigmentation in their eyes* are not affected by this troublesome disease.

Pinkeye seldom bothers Angus

Another eye disease, pinkeye (infectious keratitis), is quite a problem in some areas with other breeds. However, Angus have a *natural*

immunity or resistance to this disease, and it seldom causes any serious effects or losses.

Saves trouble! Saves money!

Herds affected by cancer eye or pinkeye require considerable doctoring, isolation and care. In addition, the carcass may be totally condemned, or the animal may die, causing undue loss. It's just another reason why more and more cattle-men are switching to Angus.

Breed your herd Black

Why should you suffer the loss in time, trouble and money brought about by these dreadful diseases? Why don't you buy commercial Angus cows or heifers, or breed your herd Black by crossing your cows with *naturally-hornless Angus bulls*? For even first-cross Angus are seldom bothered with cancer eye and pinkeye. Be ahead! Breed Blacks! Boost profits!

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn.
9 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago 9, Illinois

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Who Is Blocking Trade

WE HAVE OFTEN SAID in these columns that the United States is not a high tariff country. Our import duties are a fourth of what they were in 1930 and more than half our imports are duty free.

Yet the general impression persists (and our administration leaders encourage the belief) that our "high tariffs" are obstructing free world trade . . . and Congress recently gave the President power to cut tariffs 15 per cent in three years.

Over the past several months we have had a chance to get a clearer view of the situation through a series of releases on world agricultural trade put out by the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

So far we have on our desk reports from 14 countries. In only two cases—Formosa and India—is there no mention of tariff policy. All the others report tariff levels or other trade restrictions. Briefly summarized they say:

United Kingdom recently moved toward free trade but indirect control continues on specific imports.

Japan has relatively low tariffs but bilateral agreements to buy more than would be bought otherwise reduces the market for non-agreement countries.

France has high tariffs. Most imports are subject to control by license.

Italy's tariff levels are high and both dollar area and other sources are subject to many restrictions.

West Germany has moderate tariffs but imposes import fees and other control of imports.

Austria has high tariffs and strict quantitative controls.

Belgium and Netherlands have low tariff rates but regulate some imports.

Turkey keeps virtually all imports under license.

Brazil limits imports, particularly from the dollar areas.

Burma permits importation only on license severely restricted.

Significant in this summary is the recurring mention of restrictions outside the tariff rates. Undoubtedly as more reports come in we will read about more "import restrictions."

It is unfortunate that these detailed reports are not made required reading for our lawmakers and in the State Department.

The Retail Lag

RETAIL BEEF PRICES are always slow to keep step when live animal prices go down.

This year is no exception. USDA figures show steers at Chicago dropped from \$29.92 a cwt. in February to \$23.89 in July, or \$6.03 a cwt. Wholesale steer beef prices in New York fell from \$46.22 in February to \$39.77 in July, or \$6.45; retail beef prices came down from \$70.13 to \$65.30, or \$4.83.

We realize that the retail figures show composite prices of beef and reflect the present situation in the typical meat market where the best cuts are still selling close to those of last February and thrifitier cuts have been lowered sharply.

People undoubtedly have the money to buy and are willing to pay for steaks. But the consumer has by no means reached his capacity in meat consumption . . . and bargain prices in beef, possible now under the lowered live animal cost, would have further strong appeal.

THE CATTLE FEEDER who has lost substantially in his recent feeding operations feels that the retailer who sells the beef he produces is, in a way, a part of his own operation and that when his selling price goes down the retailer can and should also cut his price—to move the beef into consumption as rapidly as possible.

The retailer has often explained in such cases that because of his high fixed costs of doing business he cannot immediately reflect every change in cost of the items he sells to the consumer.

However, we have seen that in the past retail prices do eventually follow the live animal price . . . and the only trouble is they lag too far behind.

The lower fat cattle market is the result of heavy supplies of beef, pork and poultry and relatively heavier supplies of lamb. To make matters a little worse for the cattle producer, the fall run is just starting and this heavy marketing period will continue well into December.

To help push this extra supply of meat into consumption at a fair price, the entire meat industry (including the meat retailer) is cooperating in a series of nation-wide meat merchandising campaigns already started and to continue through the fall and winter months.

The Convention

WATCHING THE WHEELS roll at the Denver office and keeping in touch with the committees setting up the American National convention in New Orleans, the thought occurs to us, as it usually does at about this time every year: What a wealth of detailed planning precedes one of these annual meetings.

For example, there are speakers to be contacted and invited, if they are going to be available during the January 9-11 dates; headquarters space must be provided, and arrangements made for side meetings and committee sessions; hotel and other accommodations must be lined up; traveling data must be rounded up; the entertainment angle has to be kept in mind. It would be hard to make out a full list, indeed, of all that must be done and remembered.

Ladies who have never been in New Orleans before will want to refer to Page 28 which tells them what type of clothing to wear.

If you want to add a little something special to the New Orleans visit, why not plan on one of the post-convention trips that will be offered? One of these will be to Yucatan, Mexico, expense-paid for three days, \$146.98. There are fascinating sights there that the cattleman could never see around his home range! Information on this or other tours can be had from Pauline Kiersky, McDougall's Travel Service, Mon-teleone Hotel, New Orleans, La.

NOW, THEN: With all that's being done at the association end to make this a convention to remember, the time has come to call for one important bit of action from the cattlemen . . . This is the time to start planning that convention trip—and now is the time to make that reservation if it isn't already done. Write to: Emmett Bieger, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La. Specify time of arrival, length of stay, etc.—and get set for a fine time!

MANY BILLS HANG FIRE

A rundown of Congress' record on livestock issues in 1955 is given in a recent issue of the American National Cattlemen's Association twice-a-month letter, "Cow Business," from which we quote:

A measure to correct mining claim abuses on public lands was passed near the end of the session. Last we heard it was on the President's desk. The American National has supported steps toward equitable grazing use of the surface which this law would promote.

A bill to give "involuntary conversion" treatment in forced sale of livestock because of drouth was sidetracked. The National Live Stock Tax Committee supported this.

The administration's price - support program, designed to reduce surpluses, was continued. The American National favors this flexible plan rather than high rigid supports.

Congress turned down the highway-building measures. A law is expected at the next or maybe a special session.

The Reciprocal Trade program was extended with power in the President to cut tariffs 5 per cent a year. Clauses were retained designed to aid domestic industries injured by imports. The American National pushed for the protective clauses.

The Senate sidetracked a measure to exempt natural gas producers from federal price control. A resolution passed at Reno supported such a bill.

No action was taken on the Poage (Tex.) bill calling for sale of Bankhead-Jones Title III lands. The measure as written is unsatisfactory to such land users contacted.

Hearings are scheduled for September on the recommendations of the President's committee on transport policy which called for greater reliance on competitive forces and fewer regulations. Railroads say this would allow common carriers to operate on equal terms. The National will scrutinize developments in this proposal.

The bill to remove markets "engaging exclusively in sales of livestock at auction" from P&SY regulations got no action.

Official USDA grade names and stamps would be protected from bootlegging and counterfeiting by a Senate passed bill. Last dope was it was in the House Agriculture Committee.

Range improvement money to the tune of a full \$700,000 allowed under the Granger-Thye Act was voted—the first time the full amount has been okayed in several years.

Congress voted to hold interest rate on FHA emergency loans to 3 per cent. The special livestock loan authority was continued and a new program combines realty and production credit with an expanded emergency loan program for the Great Plains. A resolution along this line was approved at the Reno convention last January.

A measure to amend the P&SY brand inspection regulations at markets failed. The National Brand Conference is considering moves for the next session.

Construction and maintenance of a U.S.-Mexican border fence was proposed in a bill that passed the Senate but not the House.

Social Security changes calling for voluntary compliance on the part of ranch operators were passed up. Voluntary compliance was favored by the cattlemen in a resolution at Reno.

A measure to rearrange the make-up of Taylor Grazing advisory boards got no action. The American National opposed this bill.

Senator Barrett's (Wyo.) bill to grant states mineral rights with income from them to go to public purposes still needed committee action.

CATTLE PRODUCTIVITY UP 38% IN 30 YEARS

Today's cattle are over a third more productive than their ancestors of 30 years ago.

In 1954, 539 pounds liveweight of cattle and calves were produced for each cow on farms at the beginning of the year. This was 148 pounds more than in 1924. Liveweight production includes the weight of calves produced and the gain put on cattle during the year.

Better animals, better care, more feeding and a swing to beef types account for this increase. Producers pay more attention to the characteristics and genetic history of breeding cattle they buy than they used to. More productivity is bred into the stock. A higher proportion of cows produce calves, and death losses have been reduced. More cattle are now finished on grain feed, and the average carcass weight at slaughter has risen from 474 pounds in 1920-24 to 511 pounds in 1950-54. Also adding to output rates is a higher proportion of cattle and fewer calves in total slaughter.

Part of the gain in productivity is accounted for by the larger number of beef cattle now in the cattle herd. In 1924, only 35 per cent of all cows were beef cows; milk cows outnumbered beef cows about 2 to 1. Now, 50 per cent of all cows are beef animals. Cattle of beef breeding put on gain faster and more efficiently than dairy cattle. Increased beef cattle in the inventory largely explains the heavier average slaughter weights and the higher proportion of mature cattle in slaughter.

Producers and consumers both benefit from these trends. The producer has more beef to sell from his investment in cow herd, while the consumer has more beef to eat. Since cow numbers have increased from 34½ million in 1924 to 48½ million in 1955, a record 79 pounds of beef is being supplied per person even though the population has risen in the same period by 38 million persons.—**Harold F. Breimyer in Agricultural Situation.**

The Public . . . And You

BY LYLE LIGGETT

Cattlemen, like all businessmen, are fascinated with the phrase "public relations"—assuming that is something that can be done with committees, money and specialists in "getting stories in the press."

But public relations for producers, processors and distributors of a basic food frequently boils down to the individual realization and practice of the axiom, "The customer is always right."

For all phases of the beef industry, customer relations becomes of paramount importance in achieving our ultimate goal of "pleasing Mrs. Homemaker" and in gaining acceptance of our product, of our way of life and of our way of doing business.

Cattlemen often overlook their own personal relationships with their direct customers—feeders, order buyers, markets and packers—in their efforts to attract the favorable attention of the ultimate consumer.

The range man who is too busy to show his herd to a visiting feeder can hardly expect the man to bid wildly when the rancher's calves hit the market. The cowman who lets a feeder-customer buy "19-cent-a-pound-water" through careless control of the herd by the water tank on the way to the scales may joke about it today, but his calves may become family pets before that same feeder buys again.

A little extra effort to insure that heifers are open will also contribute to better customer service.

The cattleman who fails to cooperate in civic projects can hardly expect his city neighbors to have much understanding of ranch problems or to be enthusiastic over helping on beef promotion. The beefmaker who ignores the opportunities for long-range goodwill offered in such trade activities as Restaurant Month in October can expect similar apathy from the restaurant man for a special beef push.

And all too frequently well-meaning cattlemen take hasty jibes at retailers and restaurants for the "high price of beef" without making too much effort to understand those businesses or to take into account the "boomerang" effect. Any inference that the price is "too high" backfires on the producer because the consumer doesn't consider the rest of the industry—she just stops buying beef and again cusses "those rich cowboys."

True, justified complaints about operating practices should not be overlooked. But a public discussion, the pointing-of-fingers-of-blame, cannot benefit anyone, particularly when the housewife can turn off her buying of any commodity at will.

Certainly, Mrs. Housewife's pleasure is our ultimate objective. But we cannot forget that the rancher's primary customers are right at his gates—and on down the road to market.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Jam Those Runaway Water Pumps



Pushing over another of the brush pests, the juniper, on the Cowden ranch at Seligman, Ariz., Frank Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., who wrote about the brush problem in the July Producer, said: "If I were ranching in a juniper country I would be just as concerned about the future as I am now with my mesquite."

WAYS OF CONTROLLING THE stampede of mesquite (which now covers 75 million acres, most of it in the Southwest) are described by C. S. Fisher, superintendent of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in a story in the station's magazine.

The spread of mesquite, he says, is tied to livestock grazing. As livestock was introduced and cattle drives started, the grazing animals evidently spread the scattered plants that grew along drainage courses in the 1850's. Fencing and water development promoted their growth, and drouth, holding back grass growth, helped the plants become more widespread. Feeding grounds, roundups and other concentration of animals caused mesquite thickets and the pest now is like crop-land weeds. The heavy seed source is present in the soil and any disturbance brings infestation of the land.

Early steps in mesquite and brush control lead back to about 1937, says Mr. Fisher. Before that, hand grubbing was used but rising labor costs made the method impractical. Today several ways of "jamming the valves of these runaway water pumps" are at hand, says Mr. Fisher, if land-owners want to use them:

On thin stands (widely scattered plants) apply kerosene or diesel fuel around the base during hot weather when the top 6 inches of the soil are dry. Cost ranges from \$3.50 to \$6 an acre, depending on the stand, soil and growth type—not over 50 plants an acre. Hand grubbing also is effective on scattered seedlings.

If the above method becomes too expensive then spray the base of the trees with a solution of 1 per cent 2,4,5-T ester in diesel oil—wetting the trunk to the point of runoff. It isn't as effective as kerosene but is more

economical for control on moderately heavy stands—50 to 100 plants per acre. Cost ranges from \$3.50 to \$8 or \$9 an acre.

On large areas infested with dense brushy type mesquite, apply by airplane $\frac{1}{2}$ pound acid or 2,4,5-T ester or 2,4,5-T propionic acid in 1 gallon diesel oil and 3 gallons of water per acre. Repeated treatments will be necessary at intervals of five to seven years to control seeding and sprout growth.

For controlling big trees in dense stands, the chain method is recommended, followed by an application of 2,4,5-T by airplane about four or five years later to control sprouts and seedlings.

Root cutters are recommended to clear mesquite on fertile and highly productive land that can be developed into productive grassland. Total cost ranges from \$8 up to \$25 an acre or higher, depending on seeding costs. Retreatment will be necessary at intervals of about 10 years to control reinfection.

Heavy rolling cutters were the most effective in mixed brush not easily controlled by 2,4,5-T, or where small areas can be rolled every three or four years.

Mr. Fisher adds that further tests include new chemicals which can be applied as pellets or solution by airplane any time of the year and which are not hazardous to crops. Preliminary tests look promising, but since these chemicals work through the soil a whole new set of problems must be answered: "It is not yet known the amount to apply for effective and economical control or how to avoid the possible hazard of sterilization of the soil if the pellets become concentrated."

In the July Producer we carried an article by Frank Boice of Sonoita, Ariz., who has seen the slow march of mesquite up the valleys and over the

ridges in his area, with "perennial grasses being replaced by weeds and annual grasses and brush of low value, erosion being accelerated and the productivity of the area going down."

How the mesquite sucks water out of the soil is pointed up by both Mr. Boice and Mr. Fisher. Records of runoff on an Arizona watershed show a percentage drop from 11.4 to 8.4 in 40 years. Mr. Fisher says a single 6-inch mesquite tree draws 25 gallons of water a day into the air.

Even though he knows of no method of control "that is effective enough, inexpensive enough or fast enough adequately to meet the issue," Mr. Boice plans to do some mesquite control work each year. He disagrees with the stockmen who seem to think that "something will happen to stop the invasion of brush, that the perfect method, the painless, inexpensive method will soon be developed and that we will then be able to get rid of the brush problem forever." He thinks that attitude is a mistake.

The problem is too pressing to wait, he concludes.

CLOSES CHICAGO PLANT

Wilson & Company is quitting meat packing operations at Chicago and enlarging plants at Omaha, Albert Lea, Minn., and Cedar Rapids, Ia. Officers said it is no longer good economy to operate at the old location. Many of the buildings are more than 50 years old and a rehabilitation program might run to \$8 million. Administrative offices are to be kept in Chicago at a "downtown" location. Several of the firm's plants at Chicago will be modernized for continued pharmaceutical, chemical and gelatine operations and Wilson's sporting goods business will be stepped up.

New Orleans Is Ready

A RECORD-BREAKING SUCCESS seems assured for the 59th annual convention of the American National in New Orleans, come Jan. 9—with advance hotel reservations running ahead of previous years and coming from many new areas, particularly in the South and East. (Reservation details are on Editorial Page 7.)

Traditionally devoted to work and top-notch speeches, the convention program, not bypassing the entertainment phase, will also enable the cattlemen and their ladies to enjoy the full color of New Orleans during the height of its gayest season.

A parade, a boat tour of the busy harbor, tours of the famous French Quarter and other special activities are being planned for the visiting stockmen and their families. Many participants from the West and North will spend extra days in the area touring cattle operations.

(The ladies will find in this issue helpful information about clothes suitable for Louisiana in January. The data appear on the ladies' pages.)

Research, feeding, marketing, beef promotion and public relations will be spotlighted topics during the three days of sessions. Several committee sessions are set for the 8th, when cattlemen are expected to begin arriving for the meeting.

An important part of the schedule will be given over to those two fine auxiliary organizations, the CowBelles and the Juniors. As in past years, these two groups will participate not only in the regular gatherings but in their own programmed events as well.

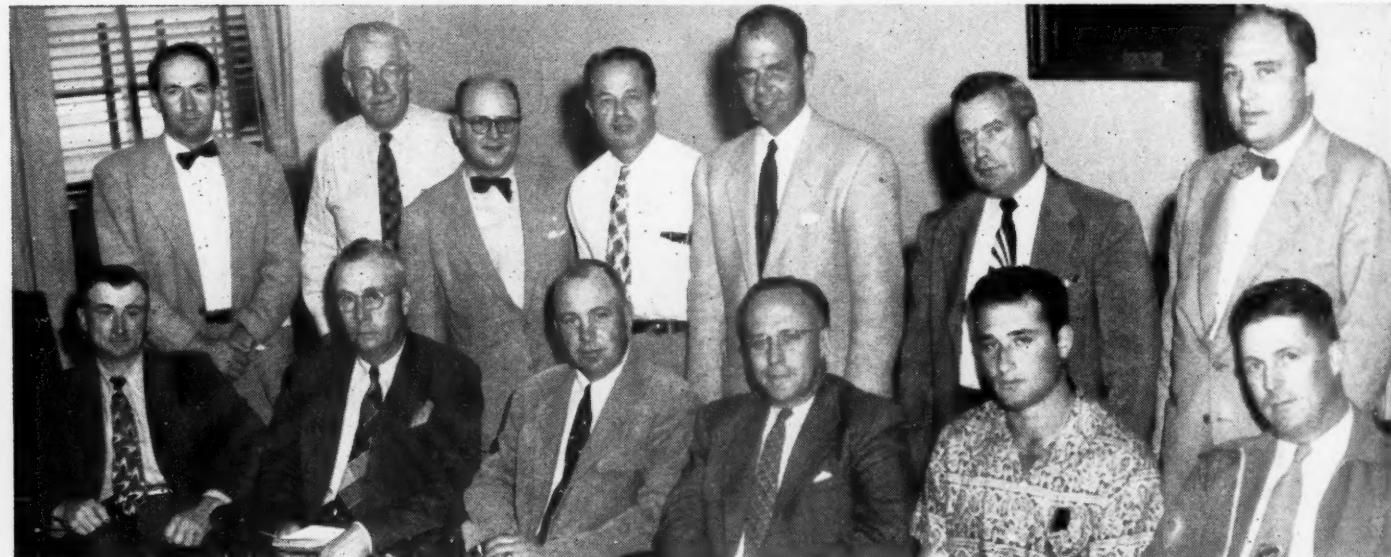
N. H. Dekle, Jr. and Watkins Greene of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association are co-chairmen of the arrangements committee, composed of the state's outstanding stockmen and business and civic leaders.

All in all, enthusiasm is starting to build up among the "planners" and should be well matched by the delegates when they get to New Orleans.



BIG MEET

Discussion of National convention arrangements at New Orleans included (l. to r.) C. R. Schultz, Baton Rouge, district vice-president of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association; Noah Ward, the state's brand inspection chief; Delmar Walker of Baton Rouge, executive secretary of Future Farmers.



Leaders of the Maryland Beef Cattle Producers Association. First row (l. to r.): Arthur B. Shipley, director, Sykesville; Arthur MacArthur, director, Port Deposit; Irvin O. Wolfe, president, board of directors, Westminster; Dr. Gordon M. Cairns, dean of agriculture, University of Maryland; Cattlemen Larry Millison, Hermanville; William A. Davidson, director, Bowie.

Second row: Boyd T. Whittle of Maryland University; Manager Jos. M. Vial, Eastern National Livestock Show, Timonium; Amos R. Meyer and Dr. John E. Foster of University of Maryland; Herschel H. Allen, Jr., secretary, board of directors, Phoenix; Fred C. Downey, vice-president, board of directors, Williamsport; Robert M. Scott, legal advisor, Washington, D. C.

MARYLAND JOINS NATIONAL ASSN.

The Maryland Beef Cattle Producers, Inc., has become the 26th state cattle organization to affiliate with the American National Cattlemen's Association.

President Irvin O. Wolf, Westminster, Md., said that Maryland has had an increase of 112 per cent in the number of beef cows the past six years. He said that soil, rainfall, topography and climate are excellent for grass production and that many sections are high producers of feed grains.

Maryland's pastures and feedlots are within 100 miles of three of the nation's largest cities—Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia—where more than 500 million pounds of beef are consumed each year.

Headquarters are at the University of Maryland, where Amos R. Meyer, marketing specialist, serves as executive secretary.

President Wolf is owner of Rockland Farm in Carroll County where he raises purebred Shorthorns. He is president of the Maryland Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn Society, member of the state brucellosis committee and a 4-H leader.

Fred C. Downey, vice-president, is owner of Woodside Hall Farm near Williamsport.

Herschel H. Allen, Jr., secretary-treasurer, is a breeder of purebred Shorthorns at Hi-Ho Farm near Phoenix. He is a director of the Shorthorn Society, vice-president of the board of the Eastern National Livestock Show and a member of the board of the Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society.

Maryland is the third eastern state cattle group to affiliate with the American National this summer. Others were New York and Tennessee.

NEW!

AUREOMYCIN*

CHLORTETRACYCLINE

Soluble OBLETS

LEDERLE



Fast and Easy-To-Use in FOUR Profit-Wasting Livestock Diseases

AUREOMYCIN OBLETS® tablets provide a quick, measured-dose form of AUREOMYCIN. Keep them on hand for immediate use when any of these diseases strike. AUREOMYCIN is a fast-acting, field-proved weapon against disease. It can help you prevent costly losses.

AUREOMYCIN OBLETS can be used in the *prevention* or *treatment* of disease. They can be given in three ways—(1) in drinking water, milk or milk replacer, because *they are soluble*; (2) OBLETS by mouth; or (3) in the uterus.

TRY this handy form of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline—the “first-choice” antibiotic for many diseases of both poultry and livestock. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer.

*Trade-Mark

● CALF AND PIG SCOURS

● PNEUMONIA

● SHIPPING FEVER

● UTERINE INFECTIONS

OBLONG TABLETS GROOVED 500 mg.



— LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION —

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PEARL RIVER

NEW YORK

Map All - Out Meat Campaign

A meeting at Chicago, of representatives of the livestock and meat industry, has mapped strategy for the promotion of meats into the middle of 1956. Dates were set for beef, pork and lamb campaigns, taking into account dates already established for promotional efforts of other food groups; it was stressed that close coordination of all such activity would mean best results for each one.

In a discussion of the need for strong promotion, F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, pointed out that beef production this year is expected to be at an all-time high—a fact to be remembered in planning the over-all meat push. Mr. Mollin also cited the rise in cow slaughter and the expectation that cattle numbers should hold steady.

As finally scheduled, the first beef promotion effort of the season will take place Sept. 22-Oct. 1, to tie in with the Harvest Festival—a cooperative effort of beef and vegetable groups in promoting beef and vegetable stew. December 1-10 and a time yet to be set in March will also feature beef.

Other promotion dates are: Sept. 1-10 for pork; Sept. 22-Oct. 1 for lamb as well as beef; Oct. 13-22, pork; Dec. 1-10, beef; Jan. 12-21, lamb; Jan. 26-Feb. 4, pork. Also booked was a campaign in March, dates not specifically named as yet, for fed lambs.

The committee which met at Chicago included representatives of beef, pork and lamb producing organizations; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange; American Meat Institute; National Live Stock and Meat Board; Poultry and Egg National Board; independent and chain retailers.

Speaking of the meat outlook, President Wesley Hardenbergh of the American Meat Institute reported all meat production this year will be about 26 billion pounds—1 billion over 1954.

In citing this as a peak year for beef slaughter, despite no percentage increase, Mr. Mollin pointed to the all-time high on beef last year, and noted this year's supply should be about equal.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that cattle feeders are now operating at a loss and that only the most efficient hog raisers are breaking even. In addition to high supplies of beef, pork and poultry, "relatively" large supplies of lamb were noted, and the resultant large **total** supplies of all meats.

With the 1955 fall fair season underway, the meat board is back on the circuit, bringing new knowledge on meat to the public. At the end of the year, the board will have had educational exhibits on display at more than 50 fairs, livestock expositions and food shows in 23 states. Last year more than 6½ million persons witnessed these exhibits. New displays will accent the wide variety of meat cuts now available for the consumer and show proper meat freezing and defrosting techniques. New fresh meat and lard displays will be set up.

Defends U.S. Meat Grading

In a talk to members of the National Livestock Auction Association recently, Seth T. Shaw of Safeway Stores listed seven questions about federal grading of meat and answered them as follows (in brief form):

1. *Is government grading a form of government control over business?*

What are the proper functions of government? Should it maintain standards of length and weight? No one will argue it should not. No one would argue that anything less than 16 ounces should equal a pound. It might be debated whether the government should apply the standards rather than referee the use of them. The USDA has standards for fruits and vegetables; yet the producer will do his own grading according to that standard. If he wants a certificate he will call a federal inspector to sample the lot and if requirements are met he gets the certificate.

But in the case of meat, every price must be graded separately. There is no tolerance. Sampling is out of the question. So the graders must do the actual grading. The USDA maintains this grading service for the industry. The industry pays for it. The use of the standard is voluntary.

2. *Does the grader price the product?*

The grader gives us a product we in the industry can price. We cannot price beef as such; cannot trade on average prices. Quality must be considered.

In our experience there is a range of from \$1 to \$3 between the quoted offerings of various packers. If the grader were pricing the product I wouldn't expect any such range.

We recently carried two grades of beef in our Washington, D. C., division. We gave separate displays and priced each according to its cost. The two were choice, which is our regular grade, and commercial, the economy grade. We used only young cattle in the commercial (no cows). There was a wider price range in the packer quoted price in the commercial grade than in choice. This is to be expected since the range of quality is wider. We could at times have bought good for less than commercial (just the usual supply and demand situation).

3. *Does grading discriminate against the lower grades?*

Very little grading is done in the lower grades. Very little beef grading lower than "good" is federally graded. So how can the grades or grade names influence the sales of such beef? It may be some would like to market the lower grades mixed in with the higher. This is a method of marketing lower grades to advantage, but what does it do to the higher grades? The future of the business is certainly not tied to beef cows or low grade steers and heifers. Most complaints I have heard have to do with cattle that just failed to make the choice grade. Packers should try to popularize the good grade. Then

U-mm-mm-mm

BEEF AND VEGETABLE STEW




BEEF STEW

2 lbs beef stew meat
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
Flour for dredging
Lard for browning
2 onions, chopped
2 cups tomato puree
(or canned tomatoes)

Have meat cut into small cubes. Roll in flour, seasoned with salt and pepper; brown in a little hot lard. Brown chopped onions in lard. Mix tomato puree with boiling water, heat and pour over meat and onions. Add bay leaves; simmer 1 hr. Add remaining ingredients. Simmer until all ingredients are done—about 1 hr. Liquid may be thickened with flour for gravy. Serves 6 to 8.

BEEF FOR STEW XX lb.

FRESH PRODUCE

XX XX

XX XX

there will be less price differential between low choice and top good. I prefer the positive thought that grading sells the better grades higher to the negative that it discriminates against the lower grades.

4. *What does carcass grading do?*

It classifies meat into categories of eating quality. It does not classify into price categories of value. This has been one of the fallacies in OPA's efforts to control prices. Assumption there was that all carcasses in the same grade were of the same value. This is not true. Of course there's a range in value within the grade; and even beyond that some carcasses of a lower grade may be worth more than certain carcasses of the next higher grade. But prime will usually sell higher than choice, choice higher than good, and so on. If they do not, it is because of an unusual supply-demand situation.

5. *What does grading do for the retailer?*

We believe it is good for the industry, including the consumer, for each grade of beef to be sold for what it is. We like grade names where the standard has been applied by an impartial referee rather than use superlatives which mean nothing but suggest top quality to the consumer. I'm thinking of blue ribbon, corn-fed, Iowa or Colorado fed beef, etc.

6. *What benefits from grading have accrued to producers, feeders and marketing agencies?*

Years ago the terms prime, choice, medium, fair and common were used to describe the quality of cattle. They were used loosely and meant little for the purpose of comparison between markets. In 1926 USDA established carcass grades. No grades were set for live cattle and we have used the descriptive terms mentioned above. In 1951 the Market News Service discontinued the terms medium, fair and common and instead used terms to describe live cattle consistent with the grades of carcass beef.

It may be difficult to develop standards for live grades, but more and more we are coming to recognize what is required in live cattle to meet the specifications of the carcass grades. Steers in the middle of each grade could be graded with certainty. Those near the border lines would be subject to argument.

I wonder if grading has not been a boon to you men in the marketing of live cattle. You can look at the National Provisioner or the Market News reports on live cattle marketing and wholesale beef prices and know pretty well what a steer or cow in the ring is worth. The feeder today knows pretty well when his cattle will make "good," "choice" or "prime." If he has a good idea what his steers will dress out he can be quite accurate through wholesale market quotations in determining what his steers are worth.

The result of carcass grading has been that retailers, hotels and restaurants are buying more beef on the fed-

Here's how cattlemen are saving up to 25% on feed costs



New research points out a startling fact . . . practically every herd across the country has worms! While most of these infections are light—no obvious symptoms like anemia or bottle jaw—they can add as much as 25% to feed costs.

Worm control in animals that don't look wormy is a new way for every cattle raiser to cut his feed bill. Reports show treatment is producing equal or better gains with *substantial feed savings*.*

The drug, Phenothiazine, is doing the job. With a new two-way control program, treatment is simple . . . no extra work involved. Doses of Phenothiazine, in feed or as a drench, knock out adult worms. Then, small amounts fed daily in supplement, salt or mineral mix, prevent reinfection . . . also cut hatchability of worm eggs to speed cleanup of contaminated pastures.

Start collecting profit you've been missing. Talk over Phenothiazine with your veterinarian, county agent or feed supplier. You'll help your young stock make better growth, better gains, smoother, faster finish.

Du Pont produces Phenothiazine for makers of animal health products and feed manufacturers. For additional information on worm control with Phenothiazine mail the coupon below.

*In 2-year studies, 600 weaner calves—all of which appeared healthy—were tested under ranch conditions. Animals treated with Phenothiazine, under the two-way program, produced better gains than control group . . . on 25% less supplement.



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Grasselli Chemicals Dept. ACP-9
Wilmington 98, Del.

Please send me a free copy of
the booklet "Worm Control Increases
Livestock Profits."



Name _____

Address _____

Post Office _____

State _____

Phenothiazine

eral grades. Price differentials have become more pronounced between grades, which means quality is now recognized by buyers. The retailer can't sell premium beef at a premium price if he has to sell it in competition with lower grades incorrectly identified to the consumer.

7. What does grading do for the consumer?

Not many consumers know more than two or three grades. This is understandable because good and higher are the only grades offered and advertised to the public. Customers know there are several grades and assume, we hope, that lower prices mean the meat is of lower quality. Consumers can compare value when they can compare prices and quality. There is no other yardstick available as uniform and dependable as federal grades. It is difficult for any man to grade his own product. We have all heard about owner blindness.

What are our grading problems?

To qualify for the various grades carcasses must meet certain minimum standards. These are based on conformation, finish and quality. Since grading is an evaluation of these three factors there can't be a precise line separating the grades. The grading service does a good job, but we see some carcasses occasionally that we consider graded too low or too high. Maybe the grade standards can be improved. We need to develop more objective criteria so border lines can be more clearly defined.

THE SWIFT TEST

Swift & Company is running a test on consumer acceptance in Detroit which is expected to help that firm plan its future offerings in prepackaged frozen meats. Being studied is progress of a new basic red meat line which includes meat in 17 popular cuts—each one boned and trimmed of excess fat and gristle (except that the bone is left in loin lamb chops). The meat, packaged in aluminum foil, consists of nine cuts of beef, three pork, three veal and two lamb. The test will continue for several months.

Armour, which now has 17 packaged frozen meat items, is reported to be planning to drop two and add five new ones.

Wilson & Company is said to be not planning to expand its frozen meat line which now features an extensive line of frozen poultry. It is continuing to concentrate on its canned products, of which Swiss steak and Salisbury steak are reportedly the best selling items.



BEEF Across the Nation

Directors of the Florida Cattlemen's Association have laid plans for organization of a state beef council. An association committee met with groups from the Florida Bankers Association and the Florida Meat Packers Association and recommended voluntary contributions of 10 cents per head on cattle and calves sold to slaughterers or through auction markets to implement the program. Producers were urged to promote sale of so-called "budget" and "economy" grades of beef which can be marketed about a third lower than U. S. Good, sold universally in the state.

"Beef Week in Texas" has been set by the Texas Beef Council for Oct. 30-Nov. 5. The first event staged by this group took place last year, drawing guests from all over the state and generating activity in more than 200 counties. The kickoff will again be a beef supper, and promotional materials will be furnished retailers, hotels and restaurants.

Oklahoma's beef promotion is going forward on several fronts, with county associations appointing promotion committees; Oklahoma A&M College cooperating in getting news kits to county agent's office, and the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association office furnishing a new beef promotion windshield sticker. The meat board sent a demonstrator to the annual Farm and Home Conference at Stillwater and the USDA sent a meat specialist from Washington for another set of demonstrations, TV and radio programs.

Directors of the South Dakota Beef Council set up an exhibit tent at the state fair this month. Objective of the booth was the promotion of beef and acquainting the public with work of the council.

The California Beef Industry Council has released a policy statement relative to its promotional plans. Jake Schneider of Sloughhouse, chairman of planning and policy, announced a continuing education and advertising program to push less demanded cuts of beef and support of state and county plans. Funds will come from county cooperation on the potential annual sales of 2 1/4 million cattle and calves in the state; collections, set at 10 cents per head, would be allocated 8 cents to the council for support of the national, state and county programs and 2 cents to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

The "eat-more-beef" program sponsored by the Texas cattle industry has been recognized nationally in "Public Relations News," featuring quotes grocery surveys as indicating a 10 per cent increase in beef sales since the program was started last September by the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers

For the second consecutive year a grassland equipment manufacturing company, the New Holland Machine Company, New Holland Pa., has received national recognition for its agricultural public relations work. The company and its dealers have campaigned for the public to eat more meat and drink more milk.



Lil' Dudette may not have a crystal ball, but she really has her eye on all y'all!

In Arizona she's working overtime telling the story of BEEF. The newspapers of the state print a BEEF recipe and menu idea each week headed by our Lil' Dudette.

Lil' Dudette will be Queen of Arizona Cattle Growers' and CowBelles' exhibit at the State Fair this year. She will not only sponsor Breakfast Beef and Smokies but she will also be a constant and delightful reminder that

She is our Cow Girl from the West Who eats BEEF to feel her very best!

Bldg. Fund Contributors ..

The American National Cattlemen's Association has mailed to each contributor to the American National building fund a card showing how the contributor's name will appear on the bronze office plaque honoring all donors. The card asked that in case of error in the name as it appeared on the card, the association should be notified at once.

If you have not attended to this, the association asks that you do so at once, as the names will soon be set in bronze.

(Will you also notify the association if you contributed but did not receive one of the cards mentioned above?)

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DUCER



It's got to be sold!

Meat must be moved fast... At the Peak of Freshness

When your livestock is ready for market, you can't do much waiting. You can't always hold for a better market or for a time when chores are light and things are just right.

Likewise, the meat packer has somewhat the same problem. Fresh carcass beef, pork, lamb and veal are highly perishable. Like anything perishable, this meat loses its bloom if not moved quickly to retailers and consumers. Fresh . . . that's the way the consumers — your customers and ours — demand their meat. So, meat packers must work on a fast moving schedule — a swift meat plant-to-store operation. This alert action means a higher return for you and for us — because regardless of market conditions meat sells best at the peak of freshness.

Week after week, regardless of the amount of livestock marketed, regardless of the season of the year . . . whatever volume of meat is produced . . . it can't be held . . . it has to be sold! When livestock and meat supplies increase substantially, it means more meat to be sold. Under these

conditions it may be necessary to make price concessions in order to induce retailers and other meat outlets to buy more.

But why not freeze carcass meat when supplies are heavy? Once carcasses and wholesale cuts are frozen, they usually sell for less.

The big job of processing, distributing and selling meat runs on a fast schedule. The "why" of this fast trip for meat lies right on the plate at the consumer's table. What Mrs. Homemaker wants, Mrs. Homemaker gets. That's Swift's job — to move meat from your livestock to the retailers exactly the way consumers want it — inviting, fresh and tasty. That's why they come back to the store for more. This builds a steadier demand and expanded markets for your livestock. That's why **IT HAS TO BE SOLD!**



Tom Glaze

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
SWIFT & COMPANY
UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO



HOW MUCH IS STORED?

Government freezer storage figures show:

Peak storage stocks of beef . . . 2% of annual production
Peak storage of lamb, mutton . . . 3% of annual production
Peak storage of pork . . . 8-9% of annual production

These small amounts of meat in commercial storage mean only about a 10 to 14 day supply for the nation.

The Market Picture

BY LATE AUGUST THE FATE OF the stocker and feeder cattle market remained in the balance. However, despite the fact that fat cattle prices had failed to improve to any great extent, factors favoring a fairly healthy stocker market this fall seemed to outweigh anything on the bearish side.

While we generally find a normal relation between the current condition of the fat cattle market and the price of feeder cattle, so many elements enter into the picture this year in the way of potential demand to offset what fat cattle are worth.

Supplies of grass, roughage and other cheap feeds appear to be abundant. Perhaps more free corn will be available at harvest time than for several years. Sorghum crops are quite plentiful.

Some areas of the southern plains are in the restocking mood. Even some of the beet and vegetable growers can be counted on to buy cattle, no matter what the price, from the standpoint of producing the necessary fertilizer for their crops. Subsoil in considerable portions of the wheat belt has been built up and there are wheat pasture operators whose first and primary interest is the wheat crop, whether the cattle make money or not, and who will be potential buyers of cattle or lambs to pasture.

There are also sizable numbers of small cattle feeders scattered throughout the Corn Belt who still feed only one set of cattle per year. It will be recalled that any such operators who

sold cattle through the first half of this year managed to show a comfortable profit and will be in a buying mood.

Generally speaking, cheap feed makes for high stock cattle, regardless of the current condition of fat cattle prices.

It is still too early to form a pattern from the cross-section of sales made in stocker and feeder line. It does seem pretty well established that contracts for future delivery in the fall show much more stability than those of current delivery. At the same time, some of the higher quality cattle would not be moving on current delivery anyway, due to good grass conditions.

Based upon the sales made up to late August, it would appear that choice quality calves are likely to be the best sellers, then yearlings next and two-years-olds at the bottom of the list.

It has not been unusual to find sizable bunches of choice steer calves contracted for fall anywhere from \$20 to \$23, while not many yearlings are bringing over \$20 to \$20.50. At the same time, choice quality fleshy two-year-old steers as a rule have sold in a limited way around \$19 to \$19.50, with some strings carrying some three's at \$18.50.

Plainer quality steers of medium to good grade in the two-year-old fleshy bracket have been reported around \$15 to \$17. These sales represent deals made at country points. Current terminal market prices show choice yearlings in a limited way bringing around \$19.50 to \$21, with a few loads of choice two-year-olds weighing upward to 1,000 pounds around \$20 to \$20.50.

More attention to current delivery sales seemed to be given to fleshy two-year-old steers and fleshy heifers with weight, while the yearlings and calves

are for the most part being bought for later delivery in the fall. Choice fleshy heifers scaling 675 to 700 pounds and better have been moving in moderate volume at \$17 to \$18, a few as high as \$18.25 to \$18.50.

These, along with big fleshy steers, are wanted for immediate delivery on a short-term feeding basis, with the idea of liquidating by the end of the year. It's entirely possible that heavy steers by October or later will not be too popular an item, since there is no place to go with them but the drylot and they would possibly be competing with new crop cattle coming in after the first of the year.

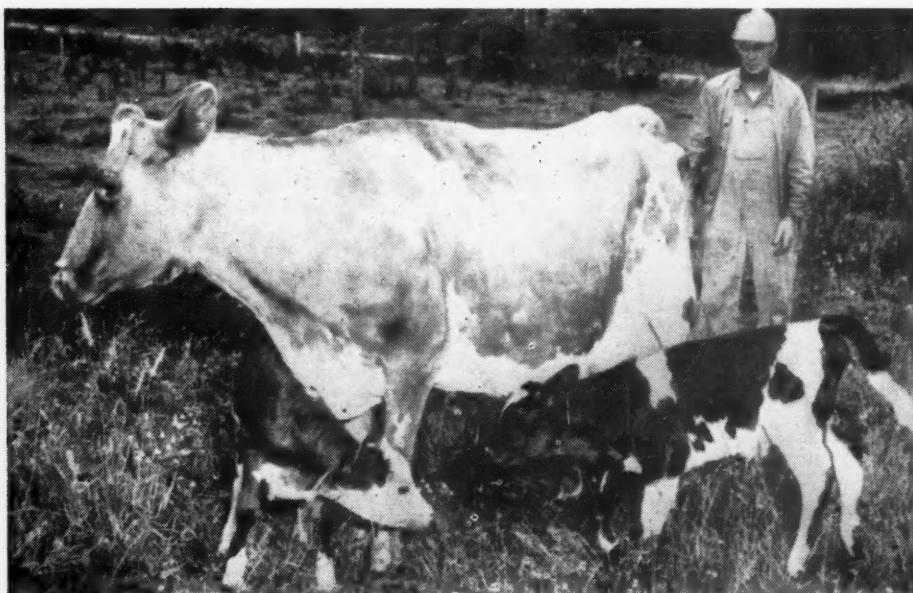
While not enough volume of stock heifers has been contracted to set a pattern, it appears that the extremely sharp discounts of as much as \$5 to \$6 under the same brand steers which was seen at times last year may narrow to a spread of no more than \$2 to \$3. Losses on cattle feeding since last spring were much less on heifers than steers and at times heifers sold very close to steers in the fat cattle trade.

Movement of cows was stepped up by late August and a great part of the recovery of cow prices in early August was lost. Generally feed conditions remained good enough that most cows were carrying utility flesh. Thus canners and cutters were selling relatively high against fat cows. Beef cows of utility and commercial grade sold from \$10 to \$12.50, a few smooth young cows reaching \$13 to \$14. Canners and cutters ranged from \$8 to \$10, some markets getting up to \$10.50 or better for top cutters, indicating the good demand for boning type cows.

A round-up of fat cattle prices late in August saw good and choice fed steers selling at \$19 to \$23, an occasional load of prime reaching \$24.50 to \$25 in Chicago. Good and choice heifers had a price range of \$18.50 to \$22.50, a few prime kosher type heifers in Chicago making \$24 or better. Utility and commercial grass slaughter steers at Kansas City were reported around \$14 to \$17, some high commercial to good well-wintered and well-bred steers around \$18 to \$19. Most grass heifers arriving were carrying enough quality to attract feeder buyers, so that not many went to slaughter channels.

Production of beef continued heavy, and, while actual numbers of cattle slaughtered through the first seven months of 1955 showed a slight decrease, increased tonnage per head more than offset the shortage to net a larger tonnage of beef produced.

Average weights of fed steers coming to most markets were well ahead of a year ago. In addition, average weights of cows of grass were much heavier than a year ago when dry conditions prevailed over much of the West. One indication that the beef is moving is shown by cold storage reports that red meats in storage are considerably below the long-term average.—C.W.



George Hill, who farms near Tacoma, Wash., looks unbelievably at two calves born recently to Dottie, a five-year-old grade Guernsey cow. One is a Holstein heifer, the other a Hereford bull. Dr. F. R. Murdock, western Washington experiment station dairy expert, states such a phenomenon was hitherto unknown to him. (Wide World Photo).

2 BIG STOCKER & FEEDER DAYS . . . each week!



IN THE INTEREST OF ORDERLY MARKETING,
stockers and feeders will be featured
THURSDAYS as well as on MONDAYS at OMAHA.

THIS EXTRA MAJOR MARKET DAY will work
to the advantage of both buyer and seller
by spreading shipments over the week . . .
enabling commission men to show your
stockers and feeders to better advantage.

OMAHA HAS THE BUYERS . . .

Last year
buyers from 22 states
purchased 586,000 head
of stocker and feeder cattle
which came to Omaha
from 24 states
and Canada.



World's LARGEST Cattle Market
and Meat-Packing Center

UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY

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RE- SEARCH

TO AVOID GREEN SCUM

Here is a hint on ways to avoid green slimy scum on water troughs and small reservoirs from the Texas Experiment Station. M. K. Thornton, extension agricultural chemist, says the scum is caused by water being exposed to sunlight. The best cure for this is to put a cover or roof over the water to keep out that sunlight or to use bluestone (copper sulphate) in the pond or trough. Remember, warns Thornton, too much bluestone can be injurious to you, your livestock, and to fish.

ALGAE FOR CATTLE FEED

Nearly 40,000 persons, including thousands of Southwestern ranchers, are expected to view an exhibit in Phoenix Oct. 29-Nov. 13 which shows how algae can be grown for practical use as cattle feed. The occasion is the World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy.

STARTS HIDE RESEARCH

Scientific research designed to develop improved processing methods and create new uses for cattle hides has been launched by the American Meat Institute Foundation, says National Provisioner. Financing at \$25,000 a year for 3 years has been underwritten by beef processors located in all parts of the country.

HELPS QUALITY TOO

The application of fertilizer to a crop can increase the quality as well as the quantity of yield, says Wise Burroughs, livestock feeding researcher at Iowa State College. The protein content of cornstalk silage was appreciably increased when high-nitrogen fertilizer was used on the field. Iowa researchers also report that cows fed the high-protein corn-stalk silage with only limited hay and a corn-mineral substitute made cheaper gains during winter feeding than cows fed on a more expensive ration of plain hay.

YIELDS INCREASED

By applying 60 pounds of nitrate fertilizer per acre USDA researchers have increased forage yields on seeded rangeland of Lassen National Forest in California from 25 to 100 per cent. A single application of ammonium nitrate increased the total average forage yield over a three-year period by nearly 60 per cent. The greatest increase came the second year after fertilizer was applied because of the high retention of nitrogen in the soil due to a short growing season and minimum air and leaching losses in this area. This rangeland, previously covered by sagebrush, is

typical of 5 million acres of sagebrush range in California and millions of acres more in adjacent states.

FUNDS FOR CATTLE

The California Cattle Feeders Association at the quarterly meeting of its Board of Directors recently appropriated \$5,000 as a grant to the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis to establish a "continuing fund" for the purchase of cattle for research work in "nutrition and feeding."

"SUPER-HAY"

A high-protein "super-hay" grown on mountain meadows in Colorado has proved as efficient in producing gains in beef cattle as commercial protein supplements, in tests conducted by USDA and the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station. The hay is too high in protein to be used as a basic ration for beef cattle, but western ranches are interested because it can be produced economically on small plots and fed as a supplement to average quality hay.

The high-protein hay used in tests was produced by applying 400 pounds an acre of nitrogen fertilizer to an intermittently irrigated soil. To avoid burning the grass-hay mixture, the fertilizer was applied in two parts—in early July and as soon as possible after the first cutting.

CALIFORNIA PROJECTS

The University of California at Davis is conducting experiments in (1) irradiation sterilization of meat and (2) possibility of breeding for tenderness. In trying to find what makes one piece of meat more tender than another a major phase of the study will be directed into heredity and its connection with tenderness. In the other research, samples of fresh meat are radiated with gamma rays and are then watched for possible changes in color, vitamin content and taste.

CONTROL OF BRUSH

Non-productive brushland can be turned into productive grassland in certain areas of Oklahoma for \$12 an acre or less, according to the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater. Tests there showed that two to three applications of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T killed most species of brush permitting a good grass cover to develop in one to two years.

SORGHUM-JOHNSON CROSS

Crosses of sorghum and Johnson grass have produced yields of more than 30 tons of forage per acre while combining the valuable feed carbohydrates of sorghums and perennial growth habit of Johnson grass, according to USDA and Mississippi Experiment Station scientists. Research for development of a new perennial forage plant for the South, produced the sorghum-Johnson grass cross from thousands of grass crosses studied. If field tests conducted this year prove satisfactory, the new crosses will be considered for release to growers as soon as seed supplies can be increased.

QUESTIONNAIRE ANSWERS

REALLY ROLLING IN

Cattlemen are continuing to answer in gratifying numbers the American National questionnaire seeking to determine what are their biggest problems, says Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the association's research committee. Mr. Rogers believes the percentage of return will be 85 per cent at final count.

The survey—first of its kind, aimed at getting a general picture of operating practices, disease and management problems and marketing habits of stockmen—is being made possible by cooperation of the Washington State College. Contributing financially to the work of the committee are such pharmaceutical firms as Merck, Lilly and Pfizer. A. Kiefer Mayer of Indianapolis has done much to help obtain this financial aid.

Following is a mid-August tabulation of percentage of returns by states:

Alabama	72.3	Nebraska	87.8
Arizona	81.1	Nevada	58.3
Arkansas	85.7	New Mexico	67.7
California	79.6	New York	92.3
Colorado	79.6	North Dakota	86.7
Florida	35.6	Oklahoma	69.7
Georgia	70.3	Oregon	73.0
Idaho	80.0	South Dakota	79.0
Kansas	78.6	Texas	60.2
Louisiana	65.2	Utah	64.0
Mississippi	69.5	Washington	80.2
Montana	67.8	Wyoming	77.3

Total per cent returns 72.0

Montana Lists Projects On Disease Research

In listing research projects being conducted in the various states as reported by the American National's research committee, the **Producer** did not have available full information on disease research in Montana. That state's veterinary research laboratory at the state college in Bozeman lists the following beef cattle disease research projects, beyond the item shown in the June issue:

The calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, carotene and Vitamin A content of the blood of Hereford calves at the U. S. range livestock experiment station.

Urinary calculi of range steers.

Bacterial toxins found in calves.

Muscular dystrophy (white muscle) studies of calves and lambs.

Enterotoxemia (hemorrhagic enteritis) studies in sheep and cattle.

A study of Clostridium chauvoei (blackleg).

Clostridium hemolyticum (redwater) studies.

Bionomics of *elmeria zurnii* (coccidiosis) of cattle.

Parasite Control Topic Of Louisiana Meetings

A September series of six evening meetings has been scheduled in Louisiana for discussions of the subject control of mild worm parasite infections in cattle. The meetings are being sponsored by the Du Pont Company and Louisiana State University, in cooperation with cattlemen's associations and local livestock authorities. Dates and locations: Sept. 19, Lake Charles; Sept. 20, Crowley; Sept. 21, Abbeville; Sept. 22 New Roads (afternoon) and Alexandria; Sept. 23, Shreveport.



If your **BEST FRIEND**
is not a member of the
AMERICAN NATIONAL
Why don't you suggest he come
along with you to NEW ORLEANS?

Let him see at first hand the scope of the organization.

Let him hear the top speakers on vital subjects.

Let him watch the committees in action.

Let him take part in the spirited discussions.

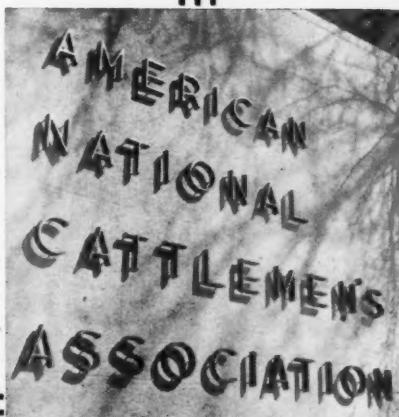
Let him feel the genuine fellowship of hundreds of others in the cattle business.

Let him enjoy the social functions.

Let him do all the things that make an AMERICAN NATIONAL convention and he will also want to become a member.

59th
Annual Convention
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 9-11, 1956

For reservations, write Emmett Bieger, Jung
Hotel, New Orleans.



JUNIORS IN STRIDE

Dear Junior Cattlemen:

The officers of your Junior organization are commencing to set up the program for the annual convention at New Orleans, Jan. 9-11. I thought it might encourage more junior cattlemen and women to attend if they knew more about our organization and the functions at the annual convention.

The main objective of the organization is to prepare young people for membership in the senior organization and the CowBelles. The membership consists of young men and women between the ages of 15 and 30. Associate membership is granted to anyone inter-

ested in the Junior Association not in that age bracket. The dues are \$2 per year.

I might list a few of the things we plan to do at New Orleans this year: As usual we will have our business meetings. We plan to have some good speakers interested in the young folks of the cattle industry, as we have had in the past. Also we will attend the general and committee meetings of the Senior organization where we have always been received with welcome. Each year we plan to have a panel discussion presented by juniors from a different

area of the United States pointing out some of the problems and operations of ranching in that area. This year we plan to have a conducted tour of points of interest in New Orleans. All in all, we have a lot of fun and learn much.

Again I urge you to plan to attend our annual convention in New Orleans. Requests for hotel reservations should be addressed to Emmett J. Bieger, Director of Sales, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.

See you in New Orleans in January!

—Donald J. Ham, President
Viewfield, So. Dak.

* * *

Dear Juniors,

We are starting a series of letters in the *American Cattle Producer*, with the generous help of the editor, to create more interest among the Junior Cattlemen. Each month a few members will write in to the magazine and tell the condition of cattle and other things of interest to cattle raisers. Each month I will ask different ones to write. (Denver deadline for these letters will be the 25th of the month before publication date.)

In South Dakota the weather has been quite dry but we will have enough hay to get through the winter. The cattle are doing very well and getting fat. Through the month of July the weather was extremely hot but we have had a few showers in the past month to keep the grass alive.

I hope that everyone will cooperate in this series of letters and I am sure you will. I hope also that through them we will be able to understand better the different parts of the country.

A fine program is being lined up for the Juniors in New Orleans and I trust we will have a large attendance.

—Ralph D. Jones, Secretary
Midland, So. Dak.

A STOCKMAN'S SHOW

for 45 years.

More than 10½ acres of exhibit space in one building showing
33 BREEDS OF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND GOATS.

Industrial and land products displays requiring 100,000 sq. ft.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Oct. 15-22, 1955

North Portland, Oregon

One of the "BIG TEN" stock shows in America

Featuring Hereford "Register of Merit" and "Holstein Regional" classifications.

JUNIOR SHOW

About 2,000 4-H and F.F.A. members annually compete in livestock judging, demonstration contests and showing of market animals. \$11,576.00 made available by the P-I for Junior activities.

Complete schedules of events and premium catalogs upon request.

AUCTION SALES of HEREFORD and ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDING CATTLE

An added attraction will be daily presentations of a top Hollywood-type stage show, featuring a retinue of radio, stage and movie stars.

OUR SECOND ANNUAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN SALE

DILLON, MONT.

County Sale Pavilion

25 YEARLING BULLS 25 COWS

They represent the best Shorthorn Bloodlines

These are all thrifty cattle that were born and raised in the open, under conditions similar to your stock cattle.

As last year: The Bulls will be fed a little grain on pasture to near sale time. The cows will be taken from pasture to prepare for the sale.

Breed your herd to these good type Shorthorn Bulls and get larger, faster-gaining calves, and eliminate those inherent weaknesses prevalent in other breeds. Take these cows home and help raise the West's most needed beef cattle.

Write for catalog, mentioning the American Cattle Producer and plan to attend the Sale.

On U. S. Highway #91 between Butte, Mont., and Idaho Falls, Ida.

Eugene Slaughter, Auctioneer

**DALE E. METLEN
ARMSTEAD, MONT.**

OCTOBER 8, 1955

Saturday Afternoon

CATTLE GETTING BETTER

Better cattle are being raised now than a quarter of a century ago, says Cow Business. Price studies tell the story. During 1922-25, just a little before grading started, 11.7% of steers slaughtered at Chicago were prime and choice; 31.7% good, 45.1% medium and 11.5% common. In 1946-49, just before grade names were reshuffled, the percentages were 22.5 prime and choice, 51 good, 23.8 medium and 2.6 common. After the grades were changed so that choice took in top good and top good got the tops out of medium, and the two lower grades were changed to commercial and utility, the percentages showed up like this for the years 1951-54: 16.3 prime, 56.5 choice, 19.6 good, 24.7 commercial and 1.4 utility.

BEEF FOR GREECE

The USDA on Aug. 15 asked for offers to supply approximately 500,000 pounds of utility frozen carcass beef for export under an International Cooperation Administration program to Greece. It was bought later.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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HIT FOR THE TIMBER

When a thunder storm threatens, the best place to be, if there is any choice of shelter, says Montana State College, is in a large metal frame building or a house or other building protected against lightning. The most dangerous buildings are the small, unprotected ones. If out in the open where there are no buildings, the best thing to do is hit for a thick stand of timber, a deep valley or canyon, or even a depression in the ground. Stay away from wire fences, isolated trees, hilltops and wide open spaces.

FEWER MILK COWS

Milk cows on U. S. farms, at 22.1 million head in June, were down about 1½ per cent from a year earlier. The current numbers decline started early last year following two years of increase. In June this year there were more milk cows on farms than during the 1950-52 period, but about 14 per cent less than the record high of 25.6 million in 1944. In the past year numbers declined substantially in the Great Plains, central Corn Belt and generally over the South; showed only limited changes in the Northeast, upper Great Lakes and Pacific Coast areas.

OKLA. FIELD DAY OCT. 5

The 19th annual range improvement field day at Woodward, Okla., is timed to start the morning of Oct. 5 at the station headquarters. A tour will start the day, the afternoon will be given over to studying experimental animals and their grazing effects on vegetation of the range north of Fort Supply. Theme of this year's field day will be the effects of the current severe drouth and ways to minimize these effects.

BEEF CATTLE STATES

An animal husbandman at Nebraska University has figured out that his state has the second largest number of beef cattle per square mile in the country, with Iowa ranking first on an average of 82 head. Nebraska has 56; followed by Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota and Oklahoma. Texas leads in total number of beef cows—6,596,000. Iowa is second; Nebraska third.

OLD BULLFROG

Old Bullfrog peered through tall swamp grass

And waited for the day to pass;
Then he blinked his bulging eye
And waited till the night went by.
When tired of waiting, he hopped a bit
And found a swamplier place to sit;
When he grew hungry, sitting among
The rusty reeds, he flicked his tongue
At a wandering dragonfly or bug
And gave a gulp and a little shrug.
After supper, when dusk came along,
He croaked a deep-bass evening song.

Could I be happy, as old Bullfrog,
With a bug for supper, and a bed in a
bog?

— Queena Davison Miller

September, 1955

Water Supply and Control

Legislation aimed at providing new water supplies and developing and conserving existing water resources received unprecedentedly widespread attention in the states this year, with an increasing number of states recognizing the issue as their No. 1 problem.

Meanwhile, steps to carry out multi-million dollar water supply projects are proceeding in several areas under the terms of present laws.

A summarization of current and prospective trends in this field, as reported from state capitals and cities throughout the country, follows:

ARIZONA: Possibility of state financing and construction of a stripped-down version of the Central Arizona Project without federal aid has been suggested by Governor McFarland and may become a state legislative issue next year. Revenue bond financing is among the possibilities being considered as a means of raising some \$75 million for the project, to bring Colorado River water to central Arizona farmlands.

ARKANSAS: Legislature created a special 11-member commission to study surface water rights legislation, but made no funds available.

Also created by the 1955 legislature was a five-member Water Compact Commission which, with the consent of Congress, could enter into compacts with other states governing protection and use of interstate streams and reservoirs.

Today, you can—

A few years ago—



WHR Bulls in our Annual Auction Sales sold high, too high for the average commercial herds; not in harmony with the basic fact that BEEF production is the backbone of the breeding business. Of course we have always sold hundreds of bulls at private treaty every year into top range herds.

Now, it's different—

In our 1954 auction, exactly 1/2 of our herd bull offering went into commercial herds.

No doubt this will prove true in our

ANNUAL SALE, OCT. 14, '55

Selling 35 top bulls—40 realistic heifers

Send for Catalog

Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne



**WHR Bulls
Champion Carloads
at Denver 20 times in past 30 years**

CALIFORNIA: Legislature authorized expenditure of \$250,000 for an independent study of the state's proposed Feather River Project, but rejected other bills aimed at getting this and other water projects started.

Unsuccessful bills included proposals to create a new state department of water resources and to appropriate funds to purchase sites for the San Luis Reservoir and the Feather River Project's Oroville Dam.

Also defeated were proposals to refer to the electorate a \$1.5 billion general obligation bond issue for the Feather River Project, and to appropriate \$16 million for preliminary work on it.

Designed among other things to move northern California water almost to the Mexican border, the Feather River Project is the largest water, flood control and hydroelectric works program yet contemplated by any state. Original enabling legislation, enacted in 1951, called for revenue bond financing.

Other bills that failed included proposals to: Provide state backing for local water projects bonds; enable the establishment and management of groundwater replenishment districts, and establish water rights of southern California to water which may be imported from the north.

COLORADO: Legislature authorized Denver's outlying counties to form water districts and negotiate for their own water supplies. The new law also authorizes districts to finance water development with bond issues, after approval by the voters.

Rejected by the legislature were bills to set up a state groundwater code and to give the east and west slopes equal representation on the State Water Conservation Board.

Main effect of the defeated groundwater code bill would have been to extend Colorado's legal doctrine of water priority, according to date of appropriation, to include underground waters.

In a non-legislature development, Denver voters early in August approved a \$75 million revenue bond issue to meet the bulk of the cost of a \$101 million long-range water supply program.

Largest part of the program will be \$45 million for construction of a Blue River trans-mountain diversion project.

FLORIDA: Legislature created a commission, with a \$48,000 fund to study water resources and report in 1957.

GEORGIA: Establishment of a basic water policy for Georgia, with the state assuming

responsibility for water use and development regulations, has been submitted to the State Water Laws Revision Commission, an interim study group, by the Georgia Water Use and Conservation Committee.

Recommended were a new state unit to administer water policy and law; that new water laws protect existing vested rights to the beneficial use of water; that the administrative unit be empowered to explore the needs for compacts and agreements concerning water; that the administrative unit start preparing inventories of use of water resources; and that legislative proposals establish an objective for maximum beneficial uses of water.

IDAHO: A measure ratifying the Columbia River Basin Interstate Compact was adopted by the Idaho legislature.

Rejected was a bill which would have forced local groundwater boards to render a decision within 20 days following a hearing and hold up execution of action by a watermaster or local water board pending an appeal.

ILLINOIS: Vetoed by Governor Stratton was a bill which would have created a commission to study the feasibility of piping water from Lake Michigan to downstate areas. The governor said state agencies already existed that were concerned with easing the water problems.

INDIANA: Legislature created a commission to study both ground and surface water conditions and report its findings and recommendations in 1957.

The act also declared surface water to be a natural resource, subject to regulations which could not be applied under the former riparian rights status. Establishment of regulations over surface and groundwater, however, was left to the next legislature.



IOWA: Legislature granted \$1,173,000 to the State Conservation Commission for work on state-owned lakes, waters, sanitary sewers and watershed improvement projects. It also created a nine-member committee to recommend revision of the state drainage laws.

KANSAS: Legislature created a State Water Resources Board with the following functions: To collect and compile information on cli-

mate, water and soil resources; work out a state plan of development for each watershed in cooperation with state, local and federal agencies; review plans for development of water resources of the state by any state or local agency.

Also, study laws on conservation, development, appropriation of water for beneficial use, flood control, drainage and irrigation; make recommendations for coordination of state agencies and political subdivisions relating to water resources, and make recommendations concerning legislation.

Measures rejected included a proposed state constitutional amendment which would have permitted the state to issue up to \$1 million in general obligation bonds for soil conservation and water resources projects.

MARYLAND: Legislature created a commission to study water resources and related problems.

MICHIGAN: In a non-legislative development, construction of a \$300 million water supply pipeline from Lake Huron to Macomb, St. Clair and Oklahoma counties was proposed at a meeting in Detroit of a six-county supervisors' committee.

MINNESOTA: Legislature created a Water Resources Board and watershed districts to serve for the most effective use of the state's water. Also, soil conservation districts were made eligible to sponsor small watershed projects for which federal aid is available.

MISSOURI: State Senate adopted a resolution calling for a broad study of water use problems.

MONTANA: Legislature rejected bills to set up new codes for ground and surface water. One bill would have set up water rights on unadjudicated streams and provided for appointment of water commissioners to handle the rights of irrigation.

The other defeated bill would have set up a groundwater code to control well drilling and use of water across the state. It would have been administered by the state engineer.

NEBRASKA: A state legislature resolution asked the State Legislative Council to make an interim study of the state's groundwater problems to determine whether new legislation "is necessary or advisable."

NEVADA: Legislature revised the state's groundwater laws to tighten requirements for

N BAR'S ANNUAL ANGUS SALE

October 15, 1955 at the Ranch

(85 Miles North of Billings . . . Landing Strip at the Ranch)

We will again welcome you to our annual Aberdeen-Angus sale of commercial and purebred foundation females and select bull calves.

This year we will sell "Direct from Our Pastures to Yours"

**50 Registered Two-Year Old Angus Heifers
and Cows**

60 Registered Angus Yearling Heifers

25 Commercial Yearling Heifers

ALL TOP-QUALITY Range Raised Angus Cattle, from a herd twenty-five years old.

Bang's Free, Bang's Vaccinated

**Jack Milburn, Manager
Norm Warsinske, Auctioneer**

50 Registered Heifer Calves

150 Commercial Heifer Calves

50 Registered Angus Bull Calves

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well drillers and to give the state engineer wide powers in connection with well drilling. It was explained during legislature discussion, however, that the bill was written so as to be unlikely to interfere with private parties drilling for domestic use. Also enacted was a bill approving Nevada's Columbia Basin Compact membership.

NEW MEXICO: Legislature created a commission to make a full inventory of the state's water resources and to take steps to protect, conserve and develop water systems.

Also enacted was a bill to allow small irrigation projects to take advantage of federal aid.

NEW YORK: A temporary commission was set up by the legislature for surveys relative to use of irrigation as a means of improving the state's agricultural economy.

Approved by the legislature for submission to the electorate in November was a state constitutional amendment to permit the Black River Regulating District to construct the projected Panther Mountain Dam in Herkimer County.

NORTH CAROLINA: Legislature created a State Board of Water Commissioners with emergency powers to divert water and charged with conducting a study of the state's water resources.

NORTH DAKOTA: Legislature acted to maintain drainage systems and protect the rights of underground water users.

A new law gives county drainage boards the duty of seeing that drains are maintained, previously the job of county commissioners.

The legislature also empowered the State Water Commission to issue water rights permits for municipal irrigation and industrial uses. Heretofore there was no provision giving the use a priority. The commission will draft rules and regulations to define the specific priority.

Milo W. Hoisveen, secretary and chief engineer of the State Water Commission, said users of underground water for domestic purposes, stock watering and municipal use would continue to have the highest priority.

Also enacted was a new law establishing a 22-county conservancy district to utilize diversion waters from the Garrison Dam Reservoir.

OHIO: Two resolutions adopted by the Ohio legislature called for a study of water conservation problems by the State Legislative Service Commission.

OKLAHOMA: Legislature created a new water study committee.

Rejected by the legislature was a measure to create a new state-wide water authority, empowered to issue self-liquidating bonds to finance new water supplies.

OREGON: Legislature enacted a new state-wide code covering the appropriation and use of groundwater. It replaces a former groundwater law which applied only to that part of the state east of the summit of the Cascade mountains.

Holders of so-called water rights are particularly affected by the new law, which gives such persons three years within which to file registration statements in the state engineer's office presenting their claims for these vested rights.

All new appropriations of groundwater, under the new code, must be covered by permits issued by the state engineer.

As to registration statements covering vested rights and applications for permits, the law exempts wells for stock watering purposes, for watering any lawn or non-commercial garden not exceeding one-half acre in area, for single or group domestic purposes in amounts not exceeding 15,000 gallons daily or for any single industrial or commercial purpose not exceeding 5,000 gallons daily.

The new code also provides for licensing of well drillers by the state engineer's office.

PENNSYLVANIA: Legislature enacted a bill authorizing the state to build a large impounding dam on the Delaware River at Wallpack Bend, Pike County.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Legislature enacted new laws subjecting the state's ground and surface laws to the doctrine of beneficial use.

The legislation provided for the creation of a new commission composed of seven members representing the different groups of water users. The new agency is vested with authority formerly exercised by the state engineer.

One of the new acts established a priority for use of surface waters, with domestic use, including watering of livestock, first. Municipal water supply use is next and almost equal. Following those are industrial, irrigation and recreation uses.

As to groundwater, the new commission will be able to "control the location and

capacity of irrigation, industrial, municipal and other large capacity wells for the purpose of insuring or protecting water for domestic use."

TEXAS: Failing of approval in the Texas legislature was a proposed state constitutional amendment to authorize a \$100 million bond issue for state aid to water conservation projects.

Two bills aimed at aiding water conservation were enacted. One requires water districts to register their boundaries with the State Board of Water Engineers, while the other requires the board to conduct hearings and approve water projects involving federal aid.

Other enactments included bills revising the act creating the Sabine River Authority and, among other things, directing the authority to build a dam on the Sabine River at Iron Bridge Crossing.

WASHINGTON: Failing of enactment in Washington was a bill proposing ratification of the interstate compact for development of Columbia River basin resources.



WYOMING: A study of the problem of legislation controlling groundwater use is being made by a subcommittee of the State Legislative Research Committee, which will report in 1957.

About all Wyoming now has in the way of groundwater regulation is a law requiring that a person must register a well after it has been drilled. The legislature rejected a bill which would have required all persons digging wells for irrigation purposes to apply to the state engineer for a permit.

Enacted, however, were bills directing the state treasurer to issue \$4 million in bonds to back small water projects; authorizing the creation of special flood control districts, and providing for the interim study of the state's groundwater problems.

CUTTER BLAMELESS IN POLIO OUTBREAKS

A report has been made on Cutter Laboratories in connection with the outbreak of polio among children who last spring received Salk vaccine made by Cutter. According to the report, issued after almost four months of intensive checks, although live virus was found in some lots of vaccine put out by the firm, blame for its distribution was laid to shortcomings in the government's original standards, which have been tightened.

MORE WOOL PER SHEEP

The average weight per fleece from sheep shorn in 1955 is estimated at 8.49 pounds, according to the Crop Reporting Board on Aug. 4. This sets a new record; it compares with 8.48 pounds a year ago and the 10-year average of 8.11 pounds. Total wool "harvest" for 1955 is estimated at 228,013 million pounds—2 per cent under last year and 10 per cent less than the 1944-53 average.

PACKER EARNINGS DOWN

Net earnings of the meat packing industry in the 1954 fiscal year, says National Provisioner, is estimated at \$45 million, half the estimated \$90 million in 1953 and lowest net since 1940. Peak earnings were set in 1947—a net of \$148 million.

WHAT PRICE CALVES AND YEARLINGS?

- Will it pay you to sell . . . or hold?
- What prices will your calves and yearlings bring this year?
- When should you sell to get top prices?

Get the Answers In the Doane Agricultural Digest

Up-to-the-minute analysis and advice from experts keeps you on top of present and long range outlooks.

A profit tool used by thousands of the most successful ranchers and farmers.

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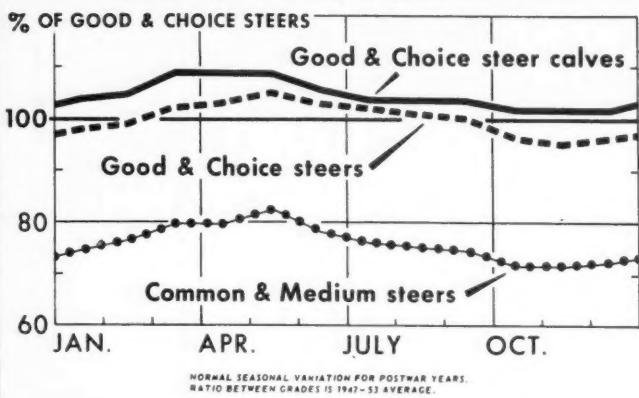
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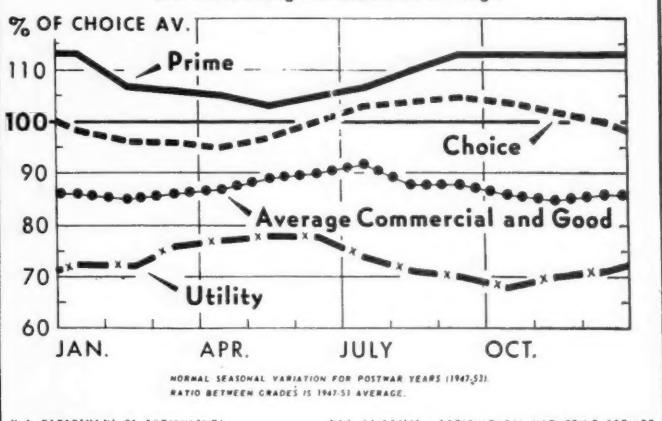
SEASONALITY IN PRICES OF FEEDER CATTLE AT KANSAS CITY



Ending of the grazing season in the fall brings largest supplies and lowest prices for feeder cattle. Prices are highest when ranges are restocked in the spring.

SEASONALITY IN STEER PRICES

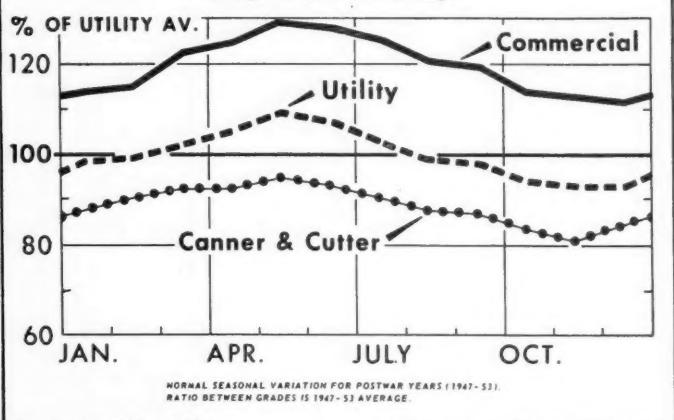
Corn Belt Slaughter Steers at Chicago



Slaughter steers of middle grades usually show only small price changes each year. Lower and higher grades change more. High point for utility prices is the spring, for choice and prime late summer or fall.

SEASONALITY IN COW PRICES

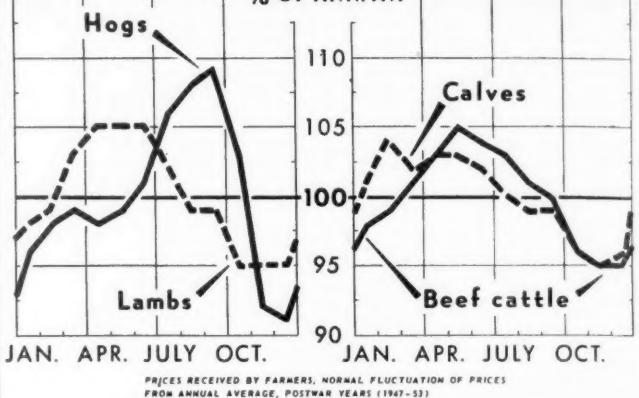
Slaughter Cows at Chicago



In most years, prices of cows are lowest in the fall and highest in the spring. Except for more upturn by year's end for the lowest grades, the pattern is similar for all grades.

SEASONALITY IN LIVESTOCK PRICES

% OF ANN. AV.



Broad seasonal price swings are similar for the grazing species, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs. They are different—and greatest—for hogs.

SEASONALITY IN PRICES

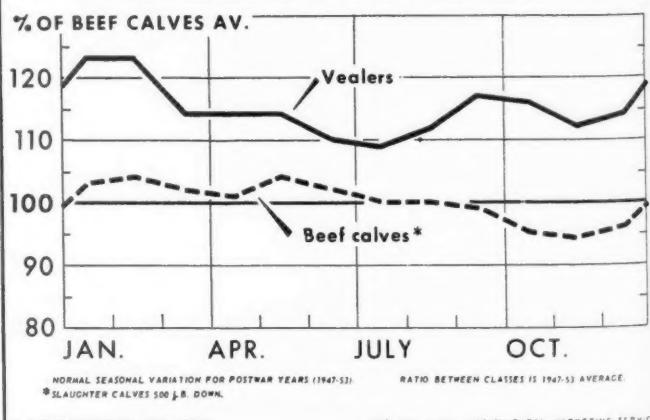
(Part of the variability in prices farmers receive for meat animals is a seasonal fluctuation that repeats itself with much regularity year after year, as every cattlemen knows. Seasonal movements in prices grow out of a natural seasonal pattern in births, grazing and marketing. To aid the producer who must plan production in the present for sale in the future, but "nutshelling" the information, the USDA Agriculture Handbook No. 83 has been prepared by Harold F. Breimyer and Charlotte A. Kause. Some useful portions are quoted below. The complete book can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Govt. Ptg. Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents.)

Broad seasonal trends in prices of meat animals reflect basic seasonality in production. To a large extent, cattle and sheep are born in the spring and marketed in the fall. Their prices are usually lowest in the fall, when market supplies are abundant, and climb to a spring high. Pigs are born at two seasons. Marketings and prices of hogs accordingly have two up- and down-swings each year. A major price peak occurs at late summer and a secondary peak at late winter.

Within these broad trends are many separate seasonal pat-

SEASONALITY IN CALF PRICES

Choice & Prime Slaughter Grades at Chicago



Prices of beef slaughter calves usually move from a fall low to a winter-spring high. Prices of vealers are lowest in midsummer and highest in January-February.

terns for individual grades and classes. Differences are especially great for the various kinds of cattle. Those that are not fed—lower grade steers, cows and beef slaughter calves, as well as all stocker and feeder cattle and calves—conform to the pattern of peak supply and lowest price in the fall.

Feeding raises the grade of cattle and delays the supply bulge for the higher grades until progressively later seasons. Supplies of intermediate grades of fed cattle are largest in winter. Their prices, while not fluctuating greatly, are lower than later. Because of the longer feeding they require, peak supplies of top grade steers and heifers do not arrive until spring and early summer, and their prices are lowest at that time.

Prices of veal calves are highest in January and February and lowest at mid-summer.

Feeding of lambs, like that of cattle, smooths out the slaughter supply, but not as much as cattle feeding. Lamb prices retain the same price pattern as lower grade cattle: they are lowest in fall, highest in spring.

Price trends for each class and weight of hogs are much alike—yet different enough to affect producers' decisions as to the weight at which to market. Prices of lighter weight hogs begin their seasonal price changes earlier than heavyweights. Prices for heavy hogs are especially depressed in early winter.

Seasonal fluctuations in production of meat parallel fluctuations in livestock slaughter. The output of beef is greater in the fall than in the spring but only moderately so because cattle feeding smooths out the rate of total cattle slaughter. For veal (including calf) the fall peak in output is high and sharp, and a swift winter decrease ends in a February low. Output of lamb and mutton is greatest in the fall and smallest in the spring. Pork output is greatest in December-January, lowest about July.

Total output of meat thus tends to be greatest in the fall and winter, and smallest in the summer. Storage of rather small quantities of beef and somewhat more pork offsets part of the variation in supply. Also, consumer demand is a bit weaker in the hot summer months than at other times. Nevertheless, supplies of meat are larger, relative to demand, in winter than in summer. The result is a seasonal swing in prices of meat at retail. With some differences by meat and grade, prices average lowest in fall and winter and highest in spring and summer.

Seasonal patterns change over time as innovations are made in livestock production and marketing. Seasonal trends in prices of veal calves are markedly different in the 1950's than the 1920's because marketings have been affected by a shift from spring calving of milk cows to calving throughout the year. Hog producers have achieved earlier farrowing and faster raising and feeding. Seasonal swings in slaughter and prices of hogs

therefore occur earlier than they once did. Increased use of home lockers and freezers has undoubtedly modified seasonal patterns in consumer's demand and consumption of meat.

Indexes of seasonality are a good starting point for anticipating the short-run future for prices of meat animals. But as average seasonal trends are seldom followed exactly in a given year, each producer needs to use other current information in arriving at his judgement of the economic outlook for his products at a particular time. Knowledge of the seasonal outlook can be applied in many ways. From it the producer can often adjust his production program so as to avoid low-price months; he can aim his marketing for the period promising best returns; and he can often recognize and take advantage of unusual rises and dips in the market that offer opportunity for profit.

Association Notes

The 1955 convention of the Arkansas Cattlemen's Association was held recently at Booneville. The meeting was the occasion for bringing honor to one of the founders and first president of the association, H. F. Techmeyer of Scranton. He was presented with the Swift founder's award plaque for his outstanding leadership in the meat and livestock industry of the state, and will be a guest of Swift on one of its 12-day all-expense-paid livestock tours this month. Mr. Techmeyer has now been succeeded in office by Clyde E. Byrd of Little Rock, the former secretary. The organization was formed by six cattlemen on May 16, 1952.

Utah's Uintah Cattle Association met in mid-August. Members heard reports and discussions of association matters, and a talk by the assistant executive secretary of the American National, Rad Hall of Denver; he outlined the growth of the National, touched on its aims and spoke of the resolutions it has passed at its 1955 meeting in Reno. By unanimous vote, the group decided to join the American National. Head of the Uintah cattlemen is Leland Sowards, who had charge of the meeting.

Frank "Riley" Hartman of Fort Morgan has been named executive secretary of the Colorado Cattle Feeders Association, replacing Jim Hartman who will become a U. S. government agricultural attaché in Australia. Martin Domke of Greeley heads the Colorado feeder group.

Anyone interested in buying feeder cattle in California this fall can get full information by writing to Modoc County Cattlemen's Association, Box 245, Alturas, Calif. The cattlemen have issued an illustrated leaflet which shows the number of head available, and where.



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$5.25, postpaid.

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LADIES' CHOICE



Through a Ranch House Window

By Dorothy McDonald

I cannot remember a month in a very long time when so little grist for the next issue of Chimes has come across my desk! Usually I anguish over what can be used, and what must be discarded or held over until some other time, so that I hardly know what to do when, this time, I could use even more news of you all, if I had it.

I did not see the July issue before we left for Canada and so did not know until just lately that I owed an apology to the Arizona ladies. Not only was I late in using their delightful little beef promoter, L'il Dudette, but then the cut—"see cut," I said—got lost somewhere in the make-up of the magazine. I am sorry—but glad it did get into the August issue (on Page 8).

* * *

While we were gone it often seemed to me that all America must be on wheels, so I could easily jump to the conclusion that the reason for so little news this month is that you are away on vacations—and no doubt some of you are.

But I need only remember September at the Ranch House to know that for many of you the days brim over with a harvest fullness that leaves no time for writing. Taking the pick-up out to the fields where the last of the baling is going on, to serve lunch to the haying crew in the sweet, still shadow under the oak trees . . . or down to the orchard where the first high winds of fall have shaken down piles of early harvest apples that must be used up quickly or they will spoil. . . . or walking, tired but pleased, out into the kitchen one last time before you go to bed

to admire the ruby, green and gold jars of home-grown products you canned today, waiting to go down-cellars in the morning . . . no wonder there is so little time in a ranch woman's full September days for letter-writing!

But don't forget, next month, that Chimes can be only as good as you, the readers, make it. So let me know what are your own and your state and local CowBelles' plans for a fine, successful winter.

* * *

For myself, it was wonderful to see again that green land of the Northwest that I had almost forgotten. I'll recall with pleasure for a long time to come the lakes and the small bright streams, the great pines dark against the snowy mountains. But this brown, bare land, these scrubby hills, these dry baked "river bed" . . . this is my Home. I was happy to be back again.

At Home On The Range

It's fun to go visiting, if only to come back with some new recipes. Here, where to tell the truth the fruit and vegetables are big and beautiful but inclined to be tasteless, you nearly forget the almost "extra" flavor of produce grown under harsher climatic conditions. (Could be that peas and potatoes, like people, are better off for not having it too soft.) At any rate, I went enthusiastically along with the custom up there in early summer of having not one or two but five or six or seven different fresh garden vegetables for dinner. And up there,

too, from a charming little French-Canadian lady, I learned yet another tasty use for that old stand-by, ground beef. Garnished with mounds of garden-fresh green peas swimming in cream and butter, and flanked by five or six other luscious vegetables, these bread-and-beef slices were fit for a king!

FRENCH BREAD-AND-BEEF

Start by cutting off the ends and pulling out most of the soft inside from a long loaf of French bread. (Thrifitly, my hostess explained that she dries it in the oven, rolls it fine, and stores it for later use in breading chops, or in casserole dishes, or whatever.)

Next, mix:

1 lb. ground beef
1 small diced onion
Salt and pepper

Moisten with a little milk and pack the meat mixture back into the hollowed-out French loaf. Slice in rather thick slices and fry in butter. You'll like it!

* * *

From the North Dakota Stockmen's magazine I picked up another "different" ground beef recipe, this one an original by Mrs. LeRoy Perry of New Town, N. D. For this she takes as many eggs as there are people to be served. Hard-boil the eggs. Then, for each 1 lb. of ground beef she uses

1 small onion, grated
Salt and pepper to taste
A dash of allspice
1/3 cup of milk

Peel eggs and roll with hamburger. Place in pan 2 inches apart and bake in a moderate oven for about 40 minutes, basting with butter. Serve with



These are some of the ladies at a CowBelle luncheon who will hostess the 1956 National CowBelles convention in New Orleans. (L. to r.) Mrs. N. H. Dekle, first president of the group; Mrs. Dave Perkins, immediate past president; Mrs. deLesseps Morrison, wife of New Orleans' mayor; Mrs. Sylvan Friedman, outgoing president; Mrs. Leslie A. Cowley, president, and Mrs. W. E. Anderson, honorary member.

mushroom sauce, tomato sauce or your own favorite. If desired, these rolls may be browned in butter before they are baked.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening . . . to you all. D.L.McD.

Ranch House Letter

(Many of you will remember Mrs. Howard J. Reamer's name in connection with the beef promotion trip she took last spring. I think you'll enjoy this report of her journey.—ED.)

Since we were driving through the South to Washington, then up through the New England states and Canada and down to Chicago," she writes, "we decided it was a wonderful chance to do a little "Beef for Father's Day" promoting. So I gathered up all the material Freda Owens (president of the California CowBelles) and Mrs. Leavitt Booth had sent me and we started on our way on Apr. 18. We went south to Bakersfield and then east through Arizona. Every place we ate a meal we told about beef for Father's Day and left stickers or a poster. In Phoenix I visited the cattlemen's association office where they gave me more material. Was sorry I was not able to contact any of the Arizona CowBelles on the phone.

In New Mexico there were no CowBelles but in Las Vegas the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was most interested and would have made an appointment with a member of the Extension Service if I could have stayed longer. I left a "Beef Cookery" and some promotional material with them—I hope they start a CowBelle group. Texas and Oklahoma were the same story—we left posters and recipes wherever we could and found many people were interested. Now I see Oklahoma has an active CowBelle group started; hope Texas follows suit.

At Shreveport, La., I called Mrs. Leslie Cowley and had a wonderful evening at their plantation. She was happy to hear what the rest of us were doing and is a most enthusiastic CowBelle. She urged me to be sure to see Mrs. Fred Klyce in Sardis, Miss. Mrs. Klyce is secretary of the Mississippi group and she and her husband did a lot to help them organize.

In Alabama I visited Mrs. Maples . . . Would love to have had time to visit all the presidents but most of them were too far off our path.

In Tennessee and Kentucky there were no CowBelles but Dr. and Mrs. Ray Hopper of the University of Kentucky Extension Service were most interested and were glad to have our cookbook and stickers and posters. We couldn't understand why all the states didn't have cattlemen's associations and CowBelles; they all have cattle. And the farther east we got, the less beef we found on the menus and the higher the price was.

In Washington I told many people about the campaign—Senator Knowland, Senator Kuchel, Vice-President

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RODUCER



Fair time again will find many CowBelles like the two San Diego County (Calif.) ones—(l. to r.) Mrs. Wallace Handley and Mrs. Corinne Foster—promoting beef in "beef booths" all over the land.

Nixon and Governor Pyle in the White House; also Judge Barnes, Congressmen Johnson and Hillings and their wives (they were all at our California dinner). Governor Pyle was speaker at our last luncheon.

Secretary Benson made an appointment for me at his office and Mr. Freeman took care of it. Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the secretary of the treasury, invited me to bring some of our delegation out for tea and invited a friend of hers to meet us; she was from Georgia and in the cattle business there. She was most interested in our promotion and anxious to belong to the CowBelles if they ever organized in Georgia.

Washington to Boston we talked BEEF, and ate it every day so I would know how they cooked it—and sometimes it was hard to find. In Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine it was a little easier to get but theirs are mostly dairy farms and we didn't see many beef cattle until we came into Michigan.

In Chicago beef was usually \$1 to \$1.50 higher than anything else on the menu—and only steaks and rib roasts!

As we came west through Wisconsin and Minnesota there was more of it. Then we came into North Dakota where the herds were beautiful and the beef on the menus most plentiful. In North Dakota the cattlemen's association was having its annual meeting. In South Dakota we visited Mrs. Houck. They had just finished their annual meeting and had had good publicity. Also visited Governor Foss and he gave me a copy of his proclamation.

In Missouri I called Mrs. Cummings in Kansas City. She had done a terrific job getting proclamations from nearly every mayor in the state. A lot of people we talked to there knew about beef for Father's Day.

At Lincoln, Nebr., we walked right into their annual meeting at the hotel. They were all most enthusi-

astic and there were posters all over town. We crossed Nebraska and into Denver where I reported to Mrs. Booth and visited the beautiful new American National office. Colorado was well aware of the campaign; everywhere we stopped someone would ask for a sticker or poster.

We went through the Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce. At Williams we had barbecued beef ribs that were excellent, but at the entrance of Zion had beef sandwiches that were awful. Was so sorry I was out of recipes by that time, for they really needed them there!

Wherever I went I saw a big need for our recipes and for beef promotion material—we really have a job to do!

—Helen Reamer.

MEET YOUR NEIGHBOR



Mrs. Robinson

I was sorry not to introduce Mrs. Dave Robinson of North Dakota when I featured new presidents last month, so am happy now to have a chance to say, "Here she is."

Sheila Robinson—she was Sheila Crowley then—grew up on the ranch of her father, Matt Crowley, near Hebron, N. D. She attended a small country school and later went to school in Hebron. After graduating from high school she entered Iowa State College at Ames, majoring in home economics. In June, 1942, she was married to Dave Robinson of Coleharbor. They have three children, Janet, 12, Matthew, 10, and Stephen who is 5.

Sheila is widely known in her community for her interest in community

activities. She is past president of her Homemakers Club and Farm Bureau, and has been active in P.T.A., Eastern Star and Riding Club. She is a Scout leader and teaches a Sunday School class in the Riverdale Community Church to which she belongs.

Her hobbies are gardening, flower arranging, crafts and sewing.

Last year she was vice-president of the North Dakota CowBelles and a very active worker in their behalf. We know she will be a fine leader of the group in 1955.

—Mrs. Carl Kuehn, Secretary

WHAT TO WEAR?

What shall I wear to New Orleans?

American National CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 3, No. 9

September, 1955

President—Mrs. Joe H. Watt, Moorcroft, Wyo. Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Jack Dinwiddie, Centennial, Wyo.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; Mrs. Russell C. Larsen, Kimberly, Ida.; Mrs. Tom Field, Gunnison, Colo.

Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, 7905 Pal St., San Diego 14, Calif.

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR COWBELLE PRESIDENT

Would you like to be Mrs. (or Miss) American National CowBelle for 1956? If so, here's your chance. At our convention in New Orleans in January, we are having a beef promotion contest. All you do to enter is to give a three-minute (or less) talk on some phase of beef promotion. I am sure you all have at least ONE idea that would help sell beef. Who knows—maybe your idea will win! Get in touch with your own state CowBelle president and tell her you would like to enter. We would like to have many contestants.

I hope everyone has received your copy of our Year Book. If you have not received yours, write Mrs. Jack Dinwiddie, our secretary-treasurer, and she will send you one. This little book has much valuable information in it.

The North Dakota CowBelles (Mrs. Dave Robinson, chairman, assisted by Mrs. Fred Wojahn) will be on the publicity committee for "Beef Cookery." They will work with Mrs. John Guthrie in promoting the sale of this book. They have already come up with some fine publicity ideas and I am sure our goal of selling them in the East will be soon realized.

Plan on attending the convention in New Orleans!

—Arlene Watt, President

REPORT ON "BEEF COOKERY"

As of August 15, 1955, 13,788 copies of the cookbook had been distributed. I have about 900 copies on hand here

Clothes are usually a problem when traveling out of your own state, so here are a few weather and wardrobe hints:

Gabardine or light weight wool suits, dark winter or summer cottons are your best bet. New Orleans weather is unpredictable, so a light coat or stole is a good idea for evenings. Straw hats will be seen. However, some winter felts will be in evidence. Velvets are always safe. Then a couple of cocktail dresses should complete the ticket. To those of you coming from ice and snow: Remember, your furs are too heavy for our climate, so don't forget that light coat.

Convention dates are Jan. 8-11. Reservations are to be made through the American National Cattlemen's offices,

in Porterville so that I can send them out in a hurry rather than process the order through San Francisco. I am much pleased with the demand for them now; our new price schedule seems to be more attractive to the CowBelles. (It remains at \$2. On orders of 50 or more, discount is 50 cents on each book; 500 or more, a discount of 45 per cent or \$1.10 per book. On smaller orders, from 10 to 50 books, there is a 10 per cent discount. This attractive reduction is possible on our reprint, and we have already had inquiries from concerns desiring to give these books at Christmastime in lieu of calendars.)

The American National CowBelles have furnished complimentary copies (175 of them) to the luncheon guests of the Harvest Festival in New York City on Sept. 8. This is the same type luncheon that was sponsored last year by the cooperating agencies to promote beef-vegetables for the fall months. I think this is an excellent public relations gesture and will create interest in our book.

At the general council meeting in Denver many of the Belles felt sure that with this new price schedule we would be able to place "Beef Cookery" in gift stores, book shops and so on. Several groups already have them at dude ranches in their areas now.

Everything we do seems to take time but I'm well pleased with results to date and realize more and more that we've just started.

—Marian Guthrie, Chairman

HERE AND THERE WITH THE COWBELLES

Fair-time again! A fair booth will be the vogue for this fall at the Palouse Empire (Washington) Fair. Mrs. Dick Collier, Mrs. Frank Collier and Mrs. Lester Reilly are in charge. A donation was given to the fair board by the CowBelles to be used for shrubs or a drinking fountain, as they choose.

Mrs. Bud Thomas, Mrs. Claude Olson and Mrs. Louis Beckwith were among South Dakota ladies attending the beef council meeting at Sioux Falls in July. A committee from the South Dakota

directed to Rad Hall, Assistant Executive Secretary, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver 18, Colo., or Emmett Bieger, Jung Hotel, New Orleans (convention hotel) or Al Bourgeois, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. New Orleans has many hotels, so do not worry about a room. However, we do urge you to make your reservations now. If you do not write Mr. Hall direct, the hotel will confirm your request for space with him.

Make your plans and reservations now to attend the 1956 convention. We promise to show you a grand time and believe you will leave Louisiana feeling that your trip was really worthwhile—particularly so for those of you who have never visited our state or New Orleans. —Kitty Cowley, President, Louisiana CowBelles.

council met with representatives from Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and North Dakota to work out promotional ideas.

When the Sportsmen's Club put on a Sportsmen's Fair in Riverdale, N. D., in July, it seemed too good a chance to miss, so the North Dakota CowBelles put up a booth promoting beef. In the two days, more than 400 ladies registered to draw for the free copies of Beef Cookery, and much interest was shown in the book.

Kansas CowBelles of the fifth district met in Jetmore in June. Mrs. H. H. Colburn gave a report on conventions of the associations in Wichita and Hays. Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, first president of the National CowBelles, as well as the first president of the state organization, gave an address. Later she directed the Hodgeman County CowBelle Chorus in a delightful program.

Kansas CowBelles are happy to welcome a new county group, the Coffey County CowBelles, organized in Burlington on June 16. Mrs. Jackson George of Lebo is their president.

The annual convention of the Nebraska CowBelles brought to a very successful close a year-long membership drive. First prize for securing the most new members went to Mrs. Larry Schaffer of O'Neill who had 25 to her credit.

Arizona CowBelle President Mabel Clinton was featured on two television programs in Phoenix during June. "It was quite an experience," she says. "Since we do not have television at our ranch, I'd never seen these programs—I felt exactly as I would if I'd closed my eyes and entered a corral full of wild Brahman steers!" Luckily, television M.C.'s aren't dangerous and she made a charming guest and did a fine job for beef promotion.

Mrs. Al Atchison of Colorado Springs has been appointed the new chairman of the beef promotion committee for Colorado. Well known in the livestock industry, she is secre-

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ODUCER

tary of the Colorado Hereford Association, of which her husband is president. Last year, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Tom Field, the Colorado group accomplished much good work for the industry, and this year the projects will continue with new ways to promote beef on the agenda.

* * *

The Harney County, Oregon, Cow-Belles are planning a chuckwagon breakfast for an expected 600 guests on Sept. 17 at a "cow camp" to be set up in the city park at Burns in connection with the County Fair. After a brisk gallop through the sagebrush on their top cow ponies—or their Cadillac or Model T—cowmen and cattle-ladies and their friends are expected to bring big appetites to the old-fashioned outdoor breakfast of tomato juice, juicy steaks, eggs, potatoes, bread and old camp-style coffee—"black as night, strong as love, hot as . . ." well, as you know what . . . that will feature the repast.

FOREST INTAKE FIGURED

National forest resources yielded more than \$80 million from the sale of timber, grazing permits and other land use in the fiscal year ended June 30. This sets an all-time record. Largest source of income was national forest timber (\$73,186,590). Livestock grazing receipts on national forests brought in \$2,953,700. Fees from special uses such as summer homes, resorts, rights-of-way, water rights and minerals were \$1,524,376.

NEW SWIFT FILM

Swift & Co. has brought out a new 16 mm. motion picture, "The Miracle of Feeding America," a tribute to the food industry for the great progress

made in the past 100 years. The color film runs 27 minutes; one of the things it shows is that Americans today live about 30 years longer and grow about 4 inches taller than Americans of 100 years ago. The film is offered on free loan to groups or individuals.

MEAT BOARD MEETS

Directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, meeting in Denver in early August, voted additional grower and feeder, packer, retailer, restaurateur and marketing representation.

Chairman John F. Krey said continuing record meat production and interest in the meat education program of the board prompted the move.

An additional representative each was named for the American National Cattlemen's Association, the Farm Bureau, the swine growers and purebred record associations and American Meat Institute, and a new director each for the Supermarket Institute and the national auction and restaurant associations. This brings the board's directorate to 29, representing grower and feeder, packer, marketing agency, restaurateur and retailer.

RETAIN FEDERAL GRADES

At a recent conference on federal lamb grading called by the National Wool Growers Association it developed that neither the producers nor the meat packing industry was ready to recommend discontinuance of federal lamb grading but that they wanted it continued on a voluntary basis provided adjustments were made in specifications and application of specifications to the prime and choice grades of lamb. President John Breckenridge was asked to appoint a committee of producers and packers to suggest suitable revisions of specifications.



Cattle raising in range states was described by four American National leaders for several hundred Ohio beef makers during the annual convention of the Ohio Cattle Feeders Association in London, Ohio, last month. Speakers and convention leaders included, (l. to r.) Mark Knoop, Troy, president of the Ohio Association; Don Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., American National vice-president; Ray Schnell, cattleman and market operator at Dickinson, N. D.; Ed Hollenbeck, Dixon, Ill., president of the Corn Belt Live Stock Feeders Association; Don Leifh, Pleasantville, Ohio, convention chairman; Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, Kans., stockman, and Fred Klyce, Jr., Sardis, Miss., former president of the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association.

September, 1955



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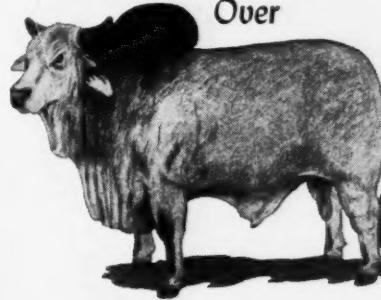


- Minimum growth set back
- No hemorrhage
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- No maggots
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WITH THE WORD **BURDIZZO**

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What Do You See Here
That Your Herd Needs?

- More Weight at weaning and maturity
- Thriftiness: Determination to survive on sparse range — Ability to fatten on fair pasture
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ABBA can supply you with birth-to-weaning figures on 1294 Brahman crossbred calves.



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SALES

OCT.
14
WYO.

WHR ANNUAL SALE

A most choice selection

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH

Cheyenne, Wyo.

Friday
Oct. 14



OCT.
15
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N BAR'S ANNUAL ANGUS SALE

Oct. 15, at the ranch 85 miles north of Billings
We will sell 210 registered Angus animals: 2-year-old heifers and cows, yearling
heifers, heifer and bull calves . . . 175 commercial yearling heifers and heifer
calves.

ONE OF THE BETTER HEREFORD SALES OF THIS REGION
Norm Warsinske
Auctioneer

Jack Milburn, Manager
N BAR RANCH, Grassrange, Mont.

OCT.
15
COLO.

PATTRIDGE POLLED HEREFORDS

30 BULLS (incl. 7 proven herd bulls), 100 FEMALES. OCT. 15 at 11 a.m., 5 mi. north of Golden, Colo., Hiway 93. Sale will include 20 long yearling Gold Mine Range Bulls. Write for catalog to

PATTRIDGE POLLED HEREFORDS, Golden, Colo.

OCT.
20
WYO.

40 BULLS . . . 25 FEMALES will be offered OCT. 20 at LUSK, WYO., 12:30 p.m. at Fairgrounds. Herd Bulls, Range Bulls, 25 top cut Heifers, bred and open. Real Prince Domino and Hazlett breeding predominating. Write for catalog to:
PODOLAK POLLED HEREFORD RANCH, LUSK, WYO.

OCT.
24
WYO.

THE BERRYS

One of the better Hereford sales of this region

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Watch for the sign
17 miles NE of Cheyenne
on Highway 85

45 BULLS

15 FEMALES

OCTOBER 24

For catalog write to
THE BERRYS
Box 167, Meriden Route
Cheyenne, Wyoming

NOV.
21 & 22
WYO.

200 of the very BEST HEREFORD BULLS

available will show on November 21 and sell on November 22 at the Central Wyoming Fair Grounds as Casper. There will be herd bulls and the tops in range bulls to sell singly and in pens of 2, 3 and 5. Dan Thornton will judge the cattle.

WYOMING HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Tony Fellhauer, Secretary
Laramie, Wyoming

CHICAGO YARD HANDLES MOST HOGS THROUGH JULY

Figures released last month show that the Chicago Stock Yards led the nation's markets in total hog receipts for the first seven months of 1955, with a total of 1,708,890 animals received as against 1,458,159 in the same months of 1954. The market also leads in increase of hogs sold on the open market, says President William Wood Prince, with salable hog receipts up 27 per cent in the first seven months. The rise is attributed in part to a 15 per cent increase in pigs farrowed last fall in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana.

WIN AT NO. MONTANA FAIR

At the early-August North Montana State Fair in Great Falls, Bear Claw Ranch of Dayton, Wyo., took champion bull honors on a two-year-old. Bear Claw also took a number of other prizes; another of the winners was John E. Rice & Sons, Sheridan, Wyo.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL STARTS OCTOBER 15

The Pacific International will be a market place as well as a show place for breeding cattle. Two major sales have been set for beef breeding cattle,

in addition to the annual fat stock auction. The Register of Merit Hereford show will conclude with an American Hereford Association sale Oct. 21; the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus sale will be held on Oct. 18.

McDOUGAL NAMED JUDGE AT GRAND NATIONAL SHOW

The Grand National Livestock Exposition has been set for Oct. 28-Nov. 6 at San Francisco's Cow Palace. Among judges in the cattle competitions will be Harvey McDougal of Collinsville, Calif. He will judge carloads and pens of feeder cattle, and carloads and pens of fat cattle. Another feeder cattle judge will be Don Flournoy of Likely, Calif.

SOME REPORTS ON RECENT PRICE PAID

Jack Milburn, N Bar Ranch, Grassrange, Mont., reports he has sold 300 Angus steer calves to a repeat buyer in Iowa at \$26 off their mothers, delivery mid-October, no shrink.

American National Fieldman Russell Thorp reports the sale of 184 two-year-old steers, averaging 1,000 pounds, f.o.b. cars at \$19.75 off trucks, five-mile haul, loaded at Thedford, Nebr., to an Iowa feeder.

SANTA GERTRUDE GROUP NAMES PUBLICITY MAN

James R. Compton, a former farm editor, has been named to work in the public relations field for the Santa Gertrudis Breeders International. A 1953 graduate of Texas A&M. College, Mr. Compton will make his family home at Kingsville, Tex.

ANGUS SHOW CHANGE ADOPTED

The board of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association has voted to eliminate most of the group awards as a major show classification change. Except for the junior and senior get-of-sire classes, all group class competition has been banned. There will be no class for junior calves dropped after Jan. 1 until shows held after Jan. 1 the following year. One more change calls for splitting into two divisions each the summer yearling and senior calf classes, both bulls and females. The association's offices, 9 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago 9, Ill., will furnish copies of the new standard classification to exhibitors.

RED BLUFF SALE DATES AND REGULATIONS TOLD

On Feb. 2-4, 1956, the Tehama County Fairgrounds two miles east of Red Bluff, Calif., will be the scene of the 15th annual Red Bluff Bull Sale. Expected to sell are 250 horned Herefords, 40 Polled Herefords, 60 Shorthorns and 35 Angus. Preferred animals will be senior and junior yearlings, no bulls to be over 36 months of age on Feb. 1, 1956. University of California record of performance grades will be applied to all bulls, those grading below 2 minus not being permitted to sell

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

through the ring. Such bulls as are graded out (less than 85 per cent of perfect conformation) may sell at private treaty through the sale management.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW

Premium lists for the 56th annual International Livestock Exposition have been issued for the Nov. 25-Dec. 3 show at Chicago; cash prizes will exceed \$100,000. Among features this year will be the addition of a new cattle breed, the Polled Herefords; a national show and sale of these will be held with a cash prize offering of \$7,000. Shorthorns, Angus, Herefords and Polled Shorthorns will also be sold in annual sales by the breed associations. The Hereford association has designated its 1955 show at the International as the Jess Andrew Memorial Show, with an added \$5,000 in premiums, a total of \$15,000. The event honors the memory of the late former president of the International.

130 BULLS OFFERED AT NEVADA BULL SALE

The Nevada Cattlemen have set their annual sale for Oct. 4 at Elko. The 130 bulls which will be auctioned will include 110 Herefords, 12 Angus and 11 Shorthorn. New facilities completed this summer will be put in use for the event.

TUSCON WILL HOST

1956 HEREFORD CONGRESS

The National Hereford Congress has been scheduled for Apr. 4-6, 1956, at Tucson, Ariz. As in previous years, representative cattlemen from all countries in which Herefords are bred will be invited; in the past registered and commercial breeders have come to the annual event from all states and from Australia, Canada, England, Mexico and various South American nations.

SADDLE FILER PRIZE

The \$400 silver mounted saddle which American National Secretary F. E. Mollin won at the Idaho Cattlemen's convention last spring is going to wind up boosting beef. When Mr. Mollin presented his prize to the Idaho CowBelles for award to the winner at the Filer bull sale, Oct. 22, it was decided that funds will be used to further the promotion of beef, etc.

ILLINOIS BRAHMAN ASSN. RE-ELECTS OFFICERS

D. L. Kennel of Minier, Ill., has been re-elected president of the Illinois Brahman Association at its annual meeting in Springfield. The group is affiliated with the American Brahman Breeders Association, Houston. Also re-elected by the state organization were Arnold Lovett of Pecatonica, Ill., vice-president, and Gilbert Zollinger, Culom, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

September, 1955

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin
Meeker, Colo.

POLLED OR HORNED HEREFORD BULLS

Our bulls have sired top selling feeder cattle
for many commercial cattlemen

RUGGED BULLS REASONABLE PRICES

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Gillette, Wyo.

Selling at auction Oct. 12 about half of our bulls; the others and 150 females at private treaty anytime. Top Hereford men like our large type, smooth breeders. No one is able to select the top bull. This is Regality's last crop.

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"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow."

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Purebred and
Commercial

MONTANA

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler Baker, Oregon

BANNERS FOR BRAHMANS



The three - year - old Hadacol Emperor, champion of Illinois State Fair Brahman Show. Gov. Wm. G. Stratton, right foreground, presents championship banners for both bull and female to L. H. Stucky, Hoosier Belle Farms, Woodburn, Ind. The top female was a two - year - old. In background (l. to r.) Harold Zobrist, arena director; Forrest Lemmons, beef cattle superintendent, and Prof. Don L. Good, Kansas State College, Brahman show judge.

Personal Mention

Charles S. Whittington of Greenwood, Miss., first president of the Mississippi Cattlemen's Association, has been honored for his contributions to the livestock and meat industry. One of the South's top cattle producers, he was chosen by the organization to receive the Swift award. Mr. Whittington, who produces feed crops, cotton and cattle—with commercial herds sometimes running to 2,500 head—is now serving as vice-president of his state group; he is also a member of the executive and finance committees of the American National.

Glenn Knudson of Centerville, S. D., of his state's Corn Belt Livestock

Feeders Association, has received the Swift centennial founder's award, as "one of the Midwest's outstanding cattle feeders." Mr. Knudson feeds from 500 to 1,000 head a year, utilizing roughage grown on the farm. He is a soil conservation award winner and has designed farm labor saving devices.

G. Norman Winder, cattleman and sheepman, received the Swift award during a meeting at Glenwood Springs of the Colorado Wool Growers Association. Mr. Winder, a native of Murray, Utah, operates the Two Bar Ranch Company at Craig, Colo.; he runs about 7,000 sheep and 200 head of cattle there. He is a former president of the National Wool Growers Association and is vice-chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Included among those appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson to a new advisory committee on soil and water conservation are Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex., president of the American National; Frank Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., a former president of the organization, and Dan Fulton, Ismay, Mont., member of the general council of the association.

The Cattleman Magazine has announced appointment of Tom Adams, Jr., Devine, Tex., to its staff. The new livestock fieldman will work principally with breeders of Angus cattle.

Bern Coulter, Bridgeport, Nebr., head of the Nebraska Cattlemen's Association, has been reappointed to the state brand committee for a four-year term ending in August of 1959. He has been a member of the group since 1951.

Aled P. Davies, director of the American Meat Institute's department of livestock at Chicago, has received a doctor of science degree from Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina. Mr. Davies has been with the institute since 1940.

THE STATE PRESIDENTS

We asked Dan Fulton, who is president of the Montana Stock Growers Association, to give us some information about himself from which we might write a "State Presidents" story. What we got were the following sparkling paragraphs written by Dan himself:

Fulton Ranch is in the center of the northern Great Plains, largest and most productive ranching areas of the U. S. The ranch is all dryland—no sugar beets, no wheat, no irrigation water.

Buffalo hunters wintered on the site in 1879. Gibb Bros., sons of a New York silk importer, put in 2,500 head of cattle in the fall of '86 and had 320 head left in the spring. That's the winter that neighbor T. Roosevelt decided he wasn't a rancher.

My father came to the ranch in 1890, and it has been Fulton Ranch ever since. Since 1890 there have been both cattle and sheep on the place. Some of the cattle (the strong dry ones) are always wintered without supplemental feeding. The trick is to have winter pasture, but the government used to put men in jail for fencing winter pastures. During the homestead days, the talk of the community was the grass my father was wasting in his winter pastures. I spent several of the young years of my life putting the neighbors' cattle out of these winter pastures. They were saving the grass my father was trying to waste.

Gifford Pinchot said conservation is anti-monopoly. So we had 320-acre homesteads, upside-down range-lands, pests and famine, all in the name of conservation. My emotions as an anti-conservationist are based on experience, not theory. The conservationists did such a good job in unadaptable cultural practices, that



Mr. Fulton

in my area we have had three almost complete turnovers of population in my lifetime.

What we need is a sufficient degree of stability so that some of our citizens will remain in an area long enough to know something about it. That is why Wes D'Ewart introduced his land bill in Congress. If it had passed, it would have been the first time our government ever did anything to help us solve this instability problem.

As for myself, I have served on the Montana Grass Conservation Commission, been active in the American Society of Range Management, am a member of the Natural Resources Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and have recently been appointed to the USDA Soil and Water Conservation Advisory Committee.

I have three children—one girl who is a nursing instructor, one girl married and traveling with the air force and a boy going to college and running the ranch during vacations. The cattle are whitefaces, commercial.

I have promoted a community telephone system. Fulton Ranch is a station on the Bell telephone system. The ranch and the community own the telephones, land lines and community dial exchange. The Bell Co. (Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph) has put in the radio circuit which connects the Fulton Ranch exchange to the Bell exchange at Baker, Mont. This is a small contribution on the part of the Fulton Ranch toward a basic need—a satisfying and stable community.

High school education, went to college a few weeks—long enough to flunk a composition and public speaking course.

DEATHS



Mr. Floyd

C. W. "Cal" Floyd: This well known and greatly liked cattleman, of Sedan, Kan., passed away suddenly last month. In May he had been chosen by his colleagues to receive one of the first Swift Centennial Founder's awards; he was a member of both the executive committee and the committee on sanitary regulations of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and in 1923-24 he headed the Kansas Livestock Association.

Daniel A. Millett: Widely known in western livestock circles, Mr. Millett passed away at Denver last month; he was 76. He was a native of Milwaukee, and went to college in Seattle and at Columbia law school. In 1905 he moved to Arizona and there he founded the Flower Pot Cattle Company. His home from 1917 until his death was at Denver.

C. C. Tannehill: This veteran member of the California Cattlemen's Association died at his home in Los Angeles recently at age of 85 years. The cattle company bearing his name operated a large Monterey County ranch for many years.

William H. Ware: Mr. Ware died recently in Pueblo, Colo. He was born in 1887 in Florida and was taken to Texas as a boy. In later years he

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

worked for Armour and Swift at Fort Worth and Kansas City, and ranched in Texas. Most recently, and until his death, he was senior cattle buyer for the American Stores Co.

Hans Jaggers: This prominent Alliance, Nebr., cattleman suffered a fatal heart attack last month. He was a member of the board of directors of the Sandhills Cattle Association and a member of the American National.



Sept. 22-23—Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
 Sept. 24-Oct. 2—New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque.
 Oct. 15-22—Pacific International Exposition, North Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 27-28—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.
 Oct. 28-Nov. 6—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
 Nov. 3-4—Nevada State Cattle Association convention, Elko.
 Nov. 11-16—37th ("Golden Spike") Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
 Dec. 8-10—California Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Red Bluff.
 Jan. 13-21—Golden Anniversary, National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
 Jan. 19-20—Mississippi Cattlemen's Association convention, Jackson.
 Jan. 8-11, 1956—59th annual convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., New Orleans, La.
 Jan. 26-28—13th annual meeting, Alabama Cattlemen's Assn., Montgomery.
 Feb. 16-17—Convention, Louisiana Cattlemen's Assn., Shreveport.
 June 4-6—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Minot.

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

(In thousands)

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
July 1955	1,524	550	3,428	1,076
July 1954	1,622	640	3,325	1,209
7 mos. 1955	10,536	4,084	31,426	8,236
7 mos. 1954	10,403	4,146	27,161	8,031

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In thousands of pounds)

	July 31	June 30	July 31	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	94,266	97,768	100,967	105,238
Cured Beef	8,340	8,524	8,553	8,740
Lamb, Mutton	8,407	8,851	7,780	8,459
Total Pork	296,981	375,741	283,541	413,530
Total Poultry	101,699	97,960	141,651	124,242

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

(Chicago)

	Aug. 25, 1955	Aug. 24, 1954
Beef, Prime	\$38.00 - 38.50	\$40.00 - 41.50
Beef, Choice	36.50 - 38.00	38.00 - 40.00
Beef, Good	35.00 - 37.00	35.00 - 36.50
Beef, Comm.	29.00 - 33.00	29.50 - 32.50
Veal, Prime	40.00 - 42.00	37.00 - 40.00
Veal, Choice	35.00 - 39.00	33.00 - 38.00
Veal, Good	33.00 - 36.00	31.00 - 37.00
Lamb, Choice	41.00 - 44.00	41.00 - 43.00
Lamb, Good	37.00 - 40.00	37.00 - 40.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#	41.50 - 45.00	50.00 - 51.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Aug. 25, 1955	Aug. 24, 1954
Steers, Prime	\$22.25 - 24.75	\$24.50 - 27.00
Steers, Choice	21.50 - 23.50	21.50 - 25.25
Steers, Good	18.25 - 22.00	17.50 - 23.00
Cows, Comm.	12.00 - 13.00	11.25 - 13.00
Vealers, Ch.-Pr.	22.00 - 25.00	20.00 - 22.00
Vealers, Cm.-Gd.	16.00 - 22.00	15.00 - 20.00
Calves, Ch.-Pr.	17.00 - 21.00	15.00 - 19.00
Calves, Cm.-Gd.	14.00 - 17.00	12.00 - 15.00
F. & S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	18.00 - 22.00	17.00 - 22.00
F. & S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	12.50 - 18.00	10.50 - 17.50
Hogs (180-240 lbs.)	15.75 - 16.50*	22.00 - 23.00
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	18.50 - 20.75	18.50 - 19.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	4.25 - 5.25	4.00 - 5.00

(*180-270# in 1955)

September, 1955

PRICE FREEZE STUDY SEES DISADVANTAGES

A farm and cattle group study has found that establishment of an emergency 90-day wage and price freeze would induce scare buying and bring on shortages in beef trading. The survey followed a statement by the President that he might request authority for such a freeze in event of an emergency, after he had indicated he was discarding the thought of asking Con-

gress for standby authority. Results of the study, recently released in Washington, said that live cattle would be withheld from market; beef distribution would be distorted; cattle and beef prices would keep going up anyway; enforcement would be difficult. The study was sponsored by the American National Cattlemen's Association, American Farm Bureau, American Meat Institute, National Livestock Producers Association and Food Retailers Committee.

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For Roller Mills of all makes and sizes. From \$250, including One HP single phase motor, to \$6,000 without motor, also bucket elevators, screw conveyors, Feed & Molasses Mixers, Steam Generators, Vacuum Air Lifts, Millwright Service, etc.

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Less calving trouble

Angus heifers have less calving trouble, for Angus calves have smaller, polled-shaped heads. Gives you more calves to sell.

Give more milk

Angus cows are alert, aggressive mothers . . . provide more milk for their calves. Gives you bigger calves to sell. Be ahead! Build an Angus herd! Buy Black heifers!

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WHEATLAND RANCH
 Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock
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 James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

You Get BETTER LOOKS
 from the slim, trim tailoring.

You Get MORE WEAR

11-oz. Lee Cowboy Denim is tough.

You Get PERMANENT FIT
 Sanforized, they stay your size.



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Classified rates: 90 cents a line; lower rates for 18 lines or more and for 3 and 6 insertions. Figure a line as 7 words.

YOUR SON NEEDS THIS: \$12,000 down on 259-acre irrigated farm. Modern buildings, feedlot, $\frac{1}{4}$ minerals near producing wells. Daily mail and school bus. Mons Agency, So. 5th, Miles City, Mont.

BLACKBELT CATTLE AND SHEEP RANCHES

10 clovers and grasses, 3 acres to cow, 53 inches rainfall, no snows, 40-6000 acres. Ernest F. Randall, Realtor, P.O. Box 368, Selma, Ala.

800 - ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK FARM. Modern 7-room house, basement. 3 cattle barns and other good buildings. 2 artesian wells. 700 acres tillable, 50 alfalfa, balance pasture. Fall possession. \$65.00 per acre. Lawrence Sund, Oakes, N. D.

MONTANA STOCK RANCH

Three-unit, low-overhead layout consisting of lower winter ranch of 10,000 acres deeded, 1,720 Taylor lease, 560 state lease. About 400 irrigated, with possibility of considerably more which could be developed.

Small ranch adjoining lower ranch, 120 acres deeded, 80 state lease, with modern tenant house, buildings, corrals.

Upper summer ranch of 3,520 deeded, 320 acres state lease, 2,120 acres Taylor lease, 40,000 acres forest land with 430 cow and calf exclusive permit directly adjoining deeded land. About 400 acres irrigated.

\$100,000 worth of machinery and improvements.

Three modern houses, four sets of corrals.

Miles of new steel post fence.

All pastures and range well watered. Creek runs thru all three ranches with ample water open the year around.

Good oil prospect.

Lower ranch and tenant house two miles from town, schools and railroad.

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For South Florida Ranch, Farm or Grove properties, large or small, write to Robert L. Harriss, P. O. Box 926, Fort Pierce, Fla. Registered Real Estate Broker and 20 years practical experience cattle and agriculture.

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American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southern Livestock Journal, \$2; The Sheepman, \$2; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Gulf Coast Cattleman, \$2; Mississippi Stockman Farmer, M., \$1.

Horses

Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$2.

Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Florida Poultry & Farm Journal, M., \$1.

Rabbits

American Rabbit Journal, \$1; California Rabbit News, M., \$1; California Rabbit Magazine, M., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, M., \$1; Angora Rabbit Magazine, M., \$1.

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Dept. AC

Plant City, Fla.

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Established 1930

REALTORS—INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER